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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT



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FOREWORD

This handbook on the Alberta provincial government has been prepared by the Department of Education with the co-operation of every branch of the government for all who wish to know how the Alberta provincial government works in the service of the people. In particular, this handbook is for the students in the junior high school who are taking up the project "Our Provincial Government" in the Community Economics course.

In the classroom this project should centre around the sessional work of the Alberta Legislative Assembly. It is suggested that work on the project should begin early in February when the newspapers are publicizing the approaching opening of the session and speculating on important matters that will come before the house. At this time the work can be broadly outlined, an overview made and class assignments in the form of individual or committee reports, topics for discussion etc. made.

During the session a part of each period should be devoted to a discussion of the current happenings in the legislative chamber together with public opinion and newspaper comment. A record of the session can be made by collecting pictures and newspaper clippings and arranging them chronologically in a scrapbook. This handbook is intended as a source of information only. The organization of the classroom work should be determined by the needs of the class and the community.

All inquiries arising from the study of this project should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Education.

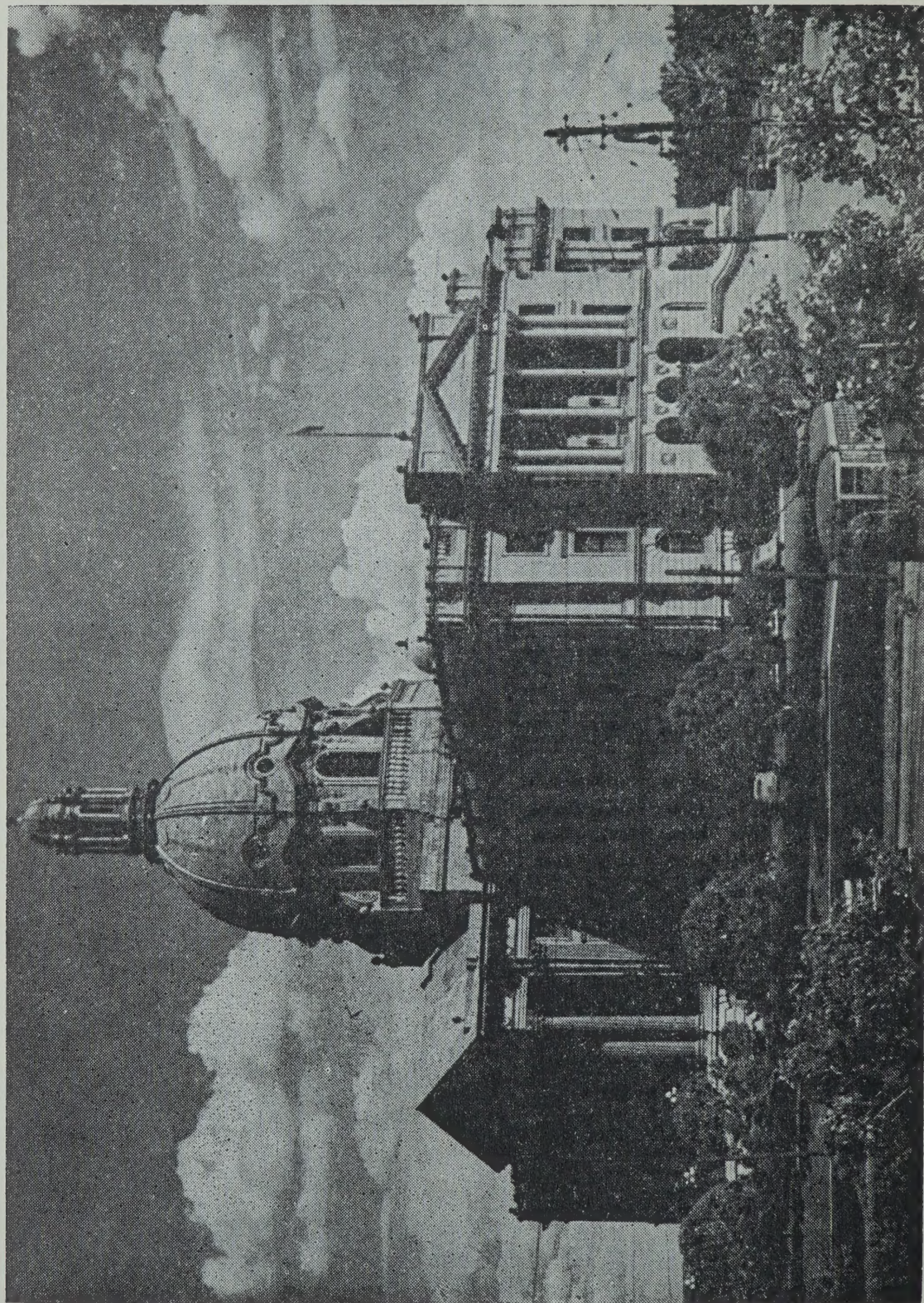
OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT



COMMUNITY ECONOMICS SERIES

Prepared by The Department of Education
for use in the Alberta schools.

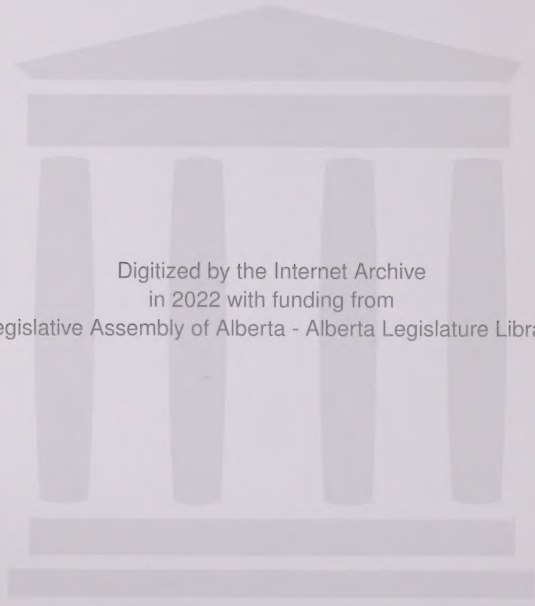
OUR PROVINCIAL



Printed by the Department of Education
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INTRODUCTION

The Young Citizens of Alberta

One of the strongest and most natural desires common to all boys and girls is to belong, to feel at home somewhere. At home with the family, at school with your group of friends, in the community with your neighbours and acquaintances there is a feeling of security and a friendliness and a show of affection and loyalty that makes life very pleasant. You have often heard people returning from a holiday say: "It's nice to be home again." That feeling of belonging expands, with the experiences of travel and reading, beyond the bounds of the community to the whole province of Alberta and eventually to the homeland of Canada. You come to feel that you belong to Alberta and to Canada just as you belong at home, and something of the same pride and loyalty that is shown towards the home is extended to the Province and the Dominion. As members of this large community you are called Canadian citizens.

What does membership in this vast community mean to you besides the nice comfortable feeling of belonging somewhere? Your duties do not begin and end in singing "O Canada". Community economics brings you face to face with some of the duties and problems of citizenship. As you tackle them successfully so you grow in stature as citizens. Most of you belong to a sports club or are members of a church organization. Some of you are members of the executive and help to run these organizations. There are rules to be drawn up which must be read, understood and obeyed by all members of the organization. Fees must be collected and accounted for. All members are expected to take an active part in the activities of the organization. If it is well run and well supported it is a success. If not the organization is a failure. You quickly discover that there are numerous problems attached to the running of a club or any organization that brings a number of persons together. Different views will be expressed on the same subject. You learn not only to express your own opinion but also to listen to that of others. Sometimes you are called upon to modify your own ideas. You learn to respect the opinion of others and to learn from them. Although you are already aware of the existence of rules and regulations your experiences as members of a club will prove to you their necessity for the harmonious working of any organization.

Our provincial government is similar to your club executive. It is appointed to make the rules and regulations, which are called laws, and to look after the affairs of the province, which is a very large organization of which you are all members. Some form of government has always been necessary where people live together in a community. The highly developed community life of today with its swift transport, health services, schools, factories, etc., requires a vast body of laws to keep it running smoothly. Traffic cannot move swiftly along the highways unless all obey the rules of the road. The health of the community depends upon the proper disposal of waste, proper sewage, a good water supply, clean, wholesome conditions in food stores and

restaurants, the isolation of sick persons, etc. Taxes and license fees must be collected to meet the expenses of these services. The laws drawn up by your government to meet these situations are for the benefit of all members of the community, province or dominion.

In your villages, towns, cities and municipalities, councils are elected and in the provinces and the dominion legislative assemblies are voted into office to draw up the rules which you as members must obey. In a democracy these rules are made by representatives on behalf of the people. The power given to those councils and legislative assemblies is called government. Since this government is so closely bound up with your lives now, and at the age of nineteen all young Albertans are called upon to take an active part in choosing the persons who are to represent them in the provincial government, it is the duty of every student to examine the machinery of the government and to find out how it works and what it does. Only the slave accepts government without question. Those who steadfastly believe in the democratic way of life, which is the only highway to greater personal liberty, must understand the functions of government in order to adopt that intelligent, critical appreciation of all governmental action which alone can bring about the best and most democratic form of government.

This handbook presents a clear, systematic study of government procedures in Alberta. It will furnish you with the detailed information you will require for your classroom reports and discussions.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO US

Many of the words we use in describing the various forms and functions of government and politics, which is the art and science of government, come from the Greek language. **Democracy** is made up of the two Greek words, **Demos** meaning people and **Kratos** meaning power. Democracy as a form of government was first practised by the Greeks. Citizens of the city-state of Athens assembled at regular intervals to make and administer their own laws. This is called a direct democracy because the citizens themselves were the legislators, administrators and the judges. Two important features of the ancient Greek civilization which are not to be found in the modern democratic state, rendered possible this direct democracy, the smallness of the city-state and the leisure of its citizens. Athens covered an area of about 40 Alberta townships and every Athenian was a man of leisure, because all labour was supplied by slaves. All aliens, slaves and women were excluded from citizenship. This democracy was practised and enjoyed only by the privileged few and has little in common with our modern conception of a democratic way of life. Following the decline of Greek civilization, while the Roman empire flourished and during the Middle Ages, democracy was eclipsed by absolute monarchy.

The roots of our Canadian democracy are to be found in the many isolated struggles of those men of courage and determination who fought against tyranny and oppression with pen and sword, some suffering a martyr's death, some banishment, many death on the field of battle, but all leaving behind for the cause of freedom and democracy, works which will never perish. The following legislation which resulted from these struggles has been a beacon on our path to democratic government.

1. The Magna Carta of the year 1215 which laid the foundation of a fair trial by jury.
2. The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 which protects the citizen from being kept in prison without trial.
3. The Bill of Rights of 1689 which allows the subject the right to petition the King.
4. The Reform Bills of the nineteenth century which widened the franchise and gave votes to the working man.
5. The combined efforts of individuals and organized societies during the 19th and early 20th centuries to obtain the vote for women, which ended after long and bitter opposition in the granting of full privileges of citizenship to women. In 1916 all Canadian provinces with the exception of Quebec recognized women's suffrage and the Dominion government granted this same right in 1918. The women of Quebec were finally given the vote in the provincial election in 1942.

If we are asked to define democracy in a few words what is our answer to be? Of the many definitions given by statesmen and writers,

the most adequate, modern one is that democracy is a form of government that enables the people to obtain the results they want.

Democracy, we can perceive from this description, is not just a privilege. It is a responsibility. It is, in a limited sense, a form of government that will run smoothly and perform well only for a people who are ready to accept the responsibility. Only educated people are responsible people. Can we trust the ignorant and uneducated voter to choose our representative in parliament? No. Every voter must be well informed and able to understand the general problems and needs of the people of the province, and so choose candidates best equipped to serve and carry out the will of the people.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

How It Began

On September 1st, 1905, Edmonton's population of about ten thousand, together with visitors from all parts of the West, gathered at the Fair Ground on the river flats to greet a number of distinguished visitors who had travelled from Ottawa to attend a very important ceremony. There were no buildings in Edmonton large enough to accommodate such a crowd and so under a bright September sky on the banks of the Saskatchewan River the Governor General, Earl Grey, Countess Grey, the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier and other officials mounted a platform to officiate at the birthday of Alberta. That summer at Ottawa Parliament had passed The Alberta Act and The Saskatchewan Act which provided for the creation of two new provinces to be carved out of that part of the North West Territories lying between Manitoba and British Columbia. At the ceremony which marked the birth of our province good-will speeches were made by Earl Grey and Sir Wilfred Laurier in which they forecast a bright future for the province. The developments that have taken place in Alberta since then would no doubt astound these two men were they to visit our province today. When Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea was sworn in as the first Lieutenant-Governor guns from the hill overlooking Fort Edmonton saluted him. Guns are still fired from this same spot but the old fort has gone and on the hill now stands the Parliament Buildings.

The next day, that is on September 2nd, 1905, Mr. Bulyea, exercising the power and privileges given to him by The Alberta Act, called upon Mr. A. C. Rutherford, of Strathcona, leader of the Liberal party, to form a government. It was a cabinet or council of five members, as follows:

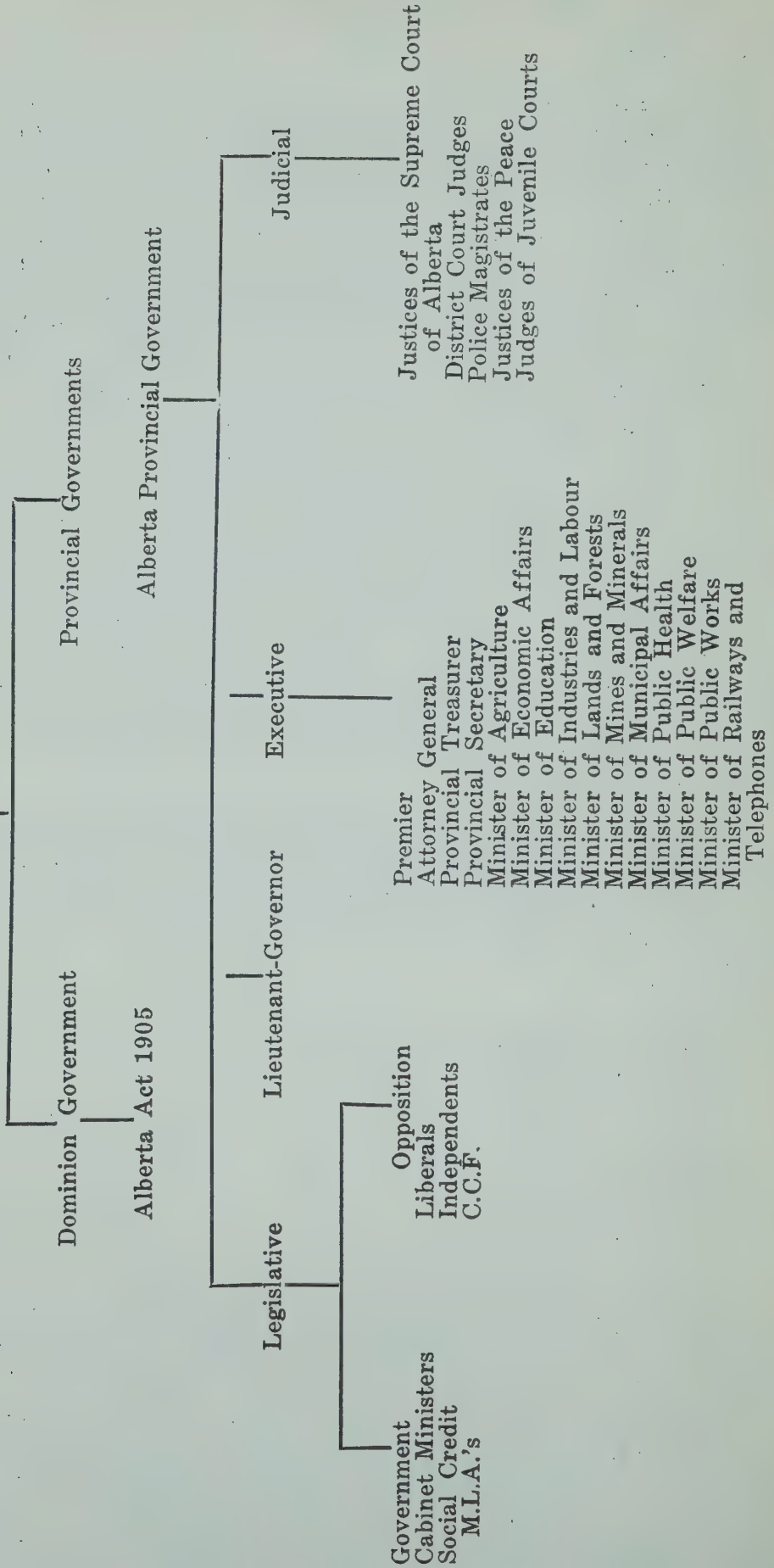
Premier	}	.....Mr. A. C. Rutherford
Minister of Education		
Provincial Treasurer		
Attorney General		Mr. C. W. Cross
Minister of Public Works		Mr. W. H. Cushing
Minister of Agriculture	}	.....Mr. W. T. Finlay
Provincial Secretary		
Minister Without Portfolio		Mr. L. G. DeVeber

Later that year an election was held and the Liberal party captured 22 of the 25 seats in the Legislative Assembly. The Rutherford government remained in power until the Premier resigned in 1910.

The Province of Alberta with an area of 255,285 square miles had at its birth a population of about 73,000 and an unknown wealth of undeveloped natural resources. By 1914 immigration had swelled the population to 373,000 and by 1949 to approximately 820,000. The young province has seen not only a tenfold increase in population. Modern industrial cities have made their appearance; large towns have

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

British Parliament—British North America Act—1867



sprung up; important oil fields and coal mines have been opened up; good roads link up our towns and cities; landing grounds and aerodromes have been erected and many churches and cathedrals have been built. Great material, social and cultural strides have been made during the short life of our province and with these advances have come all the problems and complexities of modern society.

Today our government is not a cabinet of five members with a small staff of perhaps one hundred civil servants: it has grown to meet the increasing demands of modern society.

1905	1949
Premier.	Premier.
Minister of Education.	Attorney General.
Provincial Treasurer.	Provincial Treasurer.
Attorney General.	Provincial Secretary.
Minister of Public Works.	Minister of Agriculture.
Minister of Agriculture.	Minister of Economic Affairs.
Minister without Portfolio.	Minister of Education.
	Minister of Industries and Labour.
	Minister of Lands and Forests.
	Minister of Mines and Minerals.
	Minister of Municipal Affairs.
	Minister of Public Health.
	Minister of Public Welfare
	Minister of Public Works.
	Minister of Railways and Telephones.
Cabinet of 5 members.	Cabinet of 10 members.
Members of Legislative Assembly 25.	Members of Legislative Assembly 57.
Civil Servants (approx.) 100.	Civil Servants (approx.) 4500.

Electoral Divisions:

Our government is called a representative government because we govern ourselves by means of an elected representative whom we commonly refer to as our M.L.A. We elect a representative for a period of five years only, although the legislative assembly may be dissolved before the end of the five year term. At the end of five years or following the dissolution, there must be another election, when the voters can either send the same member back to the legislative assembly as their representative, or if they are not satisfied they can elect another representative who is prepared to carry out their wishes. For the purpose of elections the Province is divided into electoral divisions or constituencies with as nearly as possible the same number of voters in each division. The size of the electoral division therefore depends upon the density of the population. Cities like Edmonton and Calgary, each send five members, smaller cities such as Lethbridge, send one member and rural areas of varying sizes send one member to the legislative assembly. (See map at the back of the book).

Turn to page 98 where there is a list of the electoral divisions in Alberta, and the names of the members. Underline the name of your division and the name of your representative.

Who are the Voters or Electors?

Every man or woman, who is a Canadian citizen, who has reached the age of 19 years and has lived in Alberta for twelve months and in the electoral division for the two months preceding the date on which election proceedings begin, is entitled to vote in the provincial elections unless he or she is—

1. a judge of the supreme or district courts,
2. an Indian, (providing he is drawing treaty money)
3. a person who has been disqualified by reason of corrupt practice,
4. a person in jail or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence.
5. a patient in a mental institute.

The People We Vote For:

The candidates who seek our votes in a provincial election, must be 21 years old, British subjects and resident in Alberta. They usually belong to an organized political party such as the Conservative, Liberal, Social Credit, or Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party. Each party has its own ideas and methods of conducting the affairs of the Province. These are offered to the voters as the **party platform**.

Prior to the election, the political parties hold conventions in the electoral divisions at which candidates are nominated to stand for election to the legislative assembly. The name of the candidate thus chosen is written on a nomination form, signed by four or more responsible citizens and sent to the Returning Officer of the Constituency ten days before election day, together with \$100. This money is returned to the candidate if he is elected or receives at least 20 per cent of the total number of first preference votes polled. Any four or more voters may nominate a candidate by signing before a Justice of the Peace or the Returning Officer a nomination form, with the consent of the candidate, and by depositing \$100. This deposit is required in order to dissuade those from seeking office who have little or no chance of being elected.

When the candidates have been nominated, the election campaign begins. The local newspapers, local political clubs and organizations all take a hand in broadcasting the platforms of the particular party they are interested in. In this political arena parties and candidates challenge each other as they lay their case before the public. The voter can tune in to political speeches, attend public meetings and read the newspapers and circulars. From these he should be able to find out what issues are at stake and judge the merits of each party and candidate. The intelligent voter is not duped by extravagant promises made by candidates who have neither the power nor the intention of carrying them out, nor is he flattered by the back-slapping and baby-kissing that is sometimes a part of the election campaign. Voting should be a purely intellectual process in which the voter exercises his power of judgment, and not an emotional process in which he gives way to

feelings. While in the smaller details there will never be a unanimous opinion, all Albertans should be united in their desire for an honest, democratic form of government.

Election Day in Alberta

In The Alberta Election Act we can find the regulations governing the provincial election. Six or seven weeks before election day the Lieutenant-Governor passes an Order in Council which authorizes the election, names a returning officer for each division and sets the date for the nomination of candidates and the date of election day. The returning officer is placed in charge of all election proceedings in the electoral division. He sees that proclamations are posted announcing the place and time fixed for the nomination of candidates, the time and place of polling day, the boundaries of each sub-division, the time when and place where the election results will be announced. He divides the constituency into subdivisions for the convenience of the voters and appoints an election clerk for each subdivision. In every subdivision two persons are appointed to make up a voters' list. These are called enumerators. Additions can be made to the list of voters right up until polling day.

At last the election day arrives. Polling stations have been set up in schools, empty stores, community halls, church basements, etc. Booths have been arranged in which the voter can mark his ballot privately (for we must remember that it is a secret ballot), and a ballot box strongly made and fitted with a lock and key provided. An election clerk is in charge. As each voter enters the polling place, his name is checked on the voters' list and he is given a ballot paper on which is printed in alphabetical order according to surnames, the names of the candidates, with their addresses and political affiliations. The voter must now find out how to mark the ballot paper. If a ballot paper is placed in the box incorrectly marked, then the vote is lost, for the ballot must be discarded. So the voter either studies the printed directions or asks the election clerk how to mark the ballot paper. The voter places a figure 1 within the white space containing the name of the candidate who is his first choice. He may then put the figure 2 against the name of the candidate who is his second choice and so on until he has filled up the ballot paper. The voter may, if he wishes, plump for one by putting the figure 1 against his choice and leave the rest blank. This method of voting is called the single transferable vote.

When the polling place closes the count begins. The returning officer sorts out and adds up the first choices. If one of the candidates receives more than one half of the total of votes cast he is elected. Let us suppose a total of 8,060 people have voted in a division and Mr. Wilson receives 4,200 first choice votes, then he is duly elected. Or suppose Mr. Wilson receives 4,030 and the other candidates together receive a total of 4,030 first choice votes, then Mr. Wilson is elected. If no candidate gets a majority of first choice votes, then

the candidate with the lowest number is excluded and his ballot papers are sorted according to the second choices. These figures are then added to those of the candidates still in the running. If there is still no candidate with the required majority, then the candidate with the lowest number of votes again drops out and his ballot papers are sorted and next choices are added to those of the candidates remaining in the contest. This process is repeated until a candidate obtains a majority and is elected. (A full explanation of this method of counting votes is set out in the appendix on page 101).

Next day election results appear in the local papers. Headlines proclaim the victory or defeat of the various political parties. Within a few days we read the complete list of successful candidates. Generally, one party has a larger number of elected candidates than the others. This party is said to have got in with a majority. In the 1948 election the Social Credit party gained a majority, winning 51 of the 57 seats in the legislative assembly.

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER

	<p>BROWN, Joseph Thomas, of the Village of Liberal.</p>
	<p>JOHNSON, Edward, of Township....., Range....., West of the....., Meridian, C.C.F.</p>
	<p>SMITH, William, of the City of Social Credit.</p>
	<p>WILSON, Louis, of the Post Office of..... Independent.</p>

HOW THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IS MADE UP

Relations Between the Provincial and the Dominion Governments

Although in this handbook we are concerned only with the work of our provincial government in Alberta, we must bear in mind that each of the other nine provinces in Canada has a similar government and that there is a central, Dominion government at Ottawa. In Canada, then, we have two parliamentary institutions, the Dominion government and the Provincial government. The British North America Act, which was passed by the British parliament in 1867, made Canada a Dominion giving her a federal system of government similar to that of the United States of America. Only so far as our governmental system is federal does it resemble the American system. In other respects it follows the British system of government. Under a federal system, the function of government is carried on at two levels. The Dominion government, generally speaking, is authorized to look after state affairs which concern the country as a whole and the Provincial government is concerned with the welfare of the Province. The scope of each of these two governments is laid down in sections 91 and 92 of the B.N.A. Act. Canada is such a vast country that each province by its geographical position and climatic conditions has a diversity of economic problems which can only be solved locally. Then too there are social and cultural differences between various groups such as English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians which in a democratic country necessitate freedom in the management of local affairs. But Canada is no longer the pioneering country of 1867 when the B.N.A. Act was signed. She has become an industrialized country. Millions of acres of land have been broken and cultivated to produce grain, her natural resources have been developed, industries have been built up, and Canada is now contending for world markets. Her population has increased. Today, after playing an important and honourable role in two World Wars, Canada stands a young, vigorous nation, and is recognized as such by the great nations of the world. These great changes which have taken place since 1867 were not anticipated in the B.N.A. Act. They have given rise to many perplexing problems which have been the subject of Dominion-Provincial conferences. For instance, during the economic depression which began in 1929 certain provinces which suffered most by the slump and were therefore in most need of social services to meet the distress caused by unemployment and low prices were the least able to provide these services. According to the provisions of the B.N.A. Act the provinces had the authority to supply social services and education, but only the Dominion had sufficient revenues to support these services. The Dominion government now makes annual grants of money to each province to meet the high cost of providing such services as health, welfare, technical education and pensions.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

Section 91

Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

1. The Public Debt and Property:
2. The regulation of Trade and Commerce:
3. The raising of money by any mode or system of Taxation:
4. The borrowing of money on the Public Credit:
5. Postal Service:
6. The Census and Statistics:
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence:
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada:
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses and Sable Island:
10. Navigation and Shipping:
11. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of Marine Hospitals:
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries:
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign country, or between two Provinces:
14. Currency and Coinage:
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of Paper Money:
16. Savings Banks:
17. Weights and Measures:
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes:
19. Interest:
20. Legal Tender:
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency:
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery:
23. Copyrights:
24. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians:
25. Naturalization and Aliens:
26. Marriage and Divorce:
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters:
28. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries:
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

Section 92

Subjects of Exclusive Provincial Legislation 92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next herein-after enumerated; that is to say:—

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor:
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes:
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province:
4. The establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, and the appointment and payment of Provincial Officers:
5. The management and sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province, and of the timber and wood thereon:
6. The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the Province:
7. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Provinces, other than Marine Hospitals:
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province:
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses, in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal purposes:
10. Local works and undertakings, other than such as are of the following classes:
 - (a) Lines of Steam and other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the Province:
 - (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Provinces and any British or Foreign Country:
 - (c) Such works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces:
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects:
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province:
13. Property and civil rights in the Province:
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those Courts:
15. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this Section:
16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

In 1937 the Dominion government appointed a Royal Commission, afterwards called the Rowell-Sirois Commission (Mr. Rowell and Mr. Sirois were the two leading men on the Commission), to investigate Dominion-Provincial relations. A very thorough survey of Canadian economy, covering two and a half years, was made, and a report with certain recommendations made to the Dominion government. Canada was involved in World War II by the time the report was presented and in her united national effort to win the war Dominion-Provincial relations became a minor concern. Now that the war is over and each province is concerned with its post-war problems, the question of Dominion-Provincial relations is once more in the limelight. Solutions must be found for these difficulties if we are to have an effective democratic government in Canada.

The Organization of Our Government

The governing body of our Province has two branches:

1. The legislative, or law-making branch, which is made up of the elected representatives and the Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The Executive, or law-administering branch, which is composed of the Cabinet Ministers, who sit as the Executive Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is the representative of the King and is the formal head of the government. He is appointed by the Dominion government for a term of five years. Although he is part of the legislative and the executive branches of our government, he takes no active part in our government but acts on the advice of his Executive Council. All orders in council must bear the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, because our laws are made in the name of the King, who bears the title—George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. The opening passage of any Alberta Act reads: "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:"

The duties of the Lieutenant-Governor are:—

- (a) To act as ceremonial head of the government, performing the opening and proroguing ceremonies of the legislature and many other official duties throughout the province.
- (b) To act as the social head of the province giving leadership in such fields of endeavour as the arts, youth movements, charities, social services, etc. To entertain government officials and important visitors to Alberta.
- (c) To assent to all legislation passed by the provincial government or to reserve judgment and refer it to the Governor-General. (Up to the present only 65 Bills have been reserved out of the thousands that have been passed by the provincial governments.)



The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, the Hon. J. C. Bowen, reading the speech from the throne at the opening of the session.

The Premier and His Executive Council

At the conclusion of an election such as we have examined in the earlier pages of this handbook, the leader of the party elected with a majority, is called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a cabinet. This party leader becomes the Premier and is the real head of the Provincial Legislature. He chooses from amongst the elected members of his party a small group of persons with special ability who are prepared to work harmoniously with him. The Premier and his cabinet are the Executive Council. This Council is empowered by the legislative assembly to administer laws passed by this assembly.

The principal functions and duties of the executive council are:—

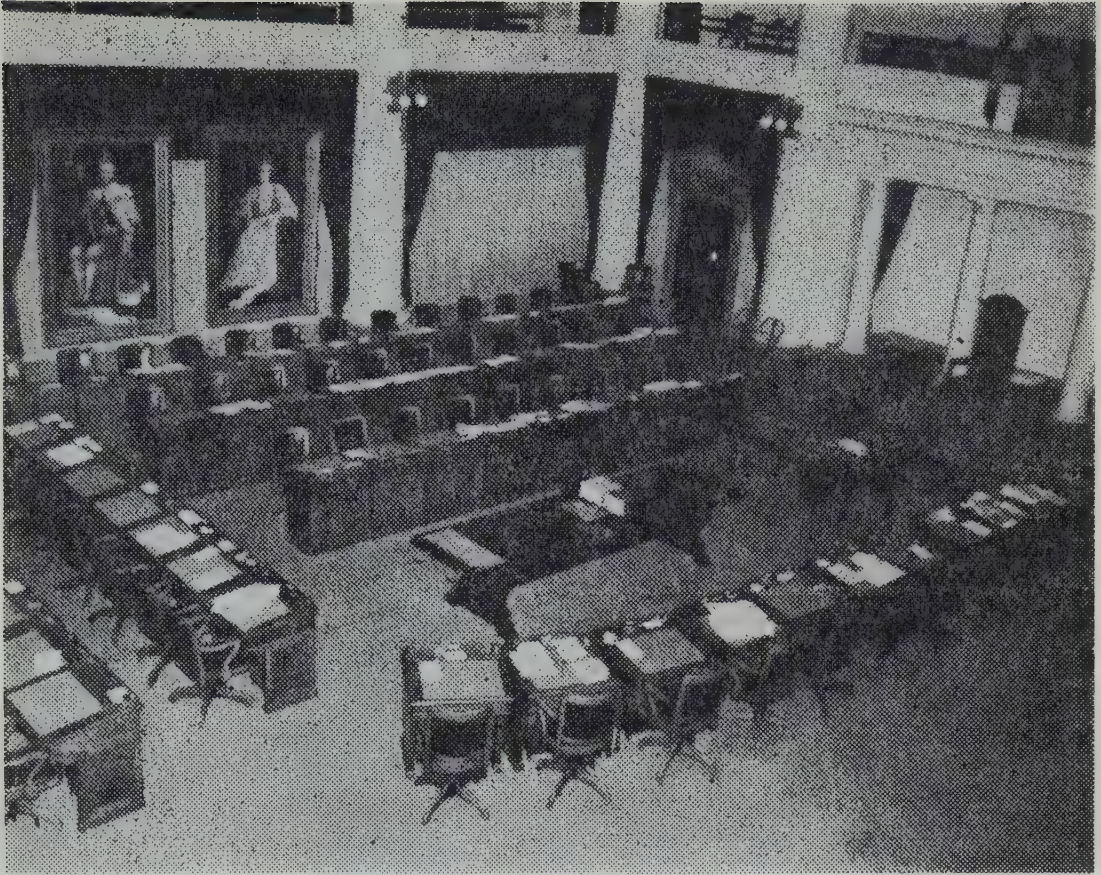
- (a) To give active leadership in forming a provincial policy on all matters concerning the province.
- (b) To carry out a wide variety of executive acts usually by means of orders-in-council.
- (c) To supervise the work of the government departments. Each minister is the head of a department for which he is the spokesman.
- (d) To control the order of business of the legislative assembly.
- (e) To introduce all new legislation affecting public affairs. These are called Public Bills. The Premier writes the speech from the throne in which is outlined the business of the session.

The Legislative Assembly

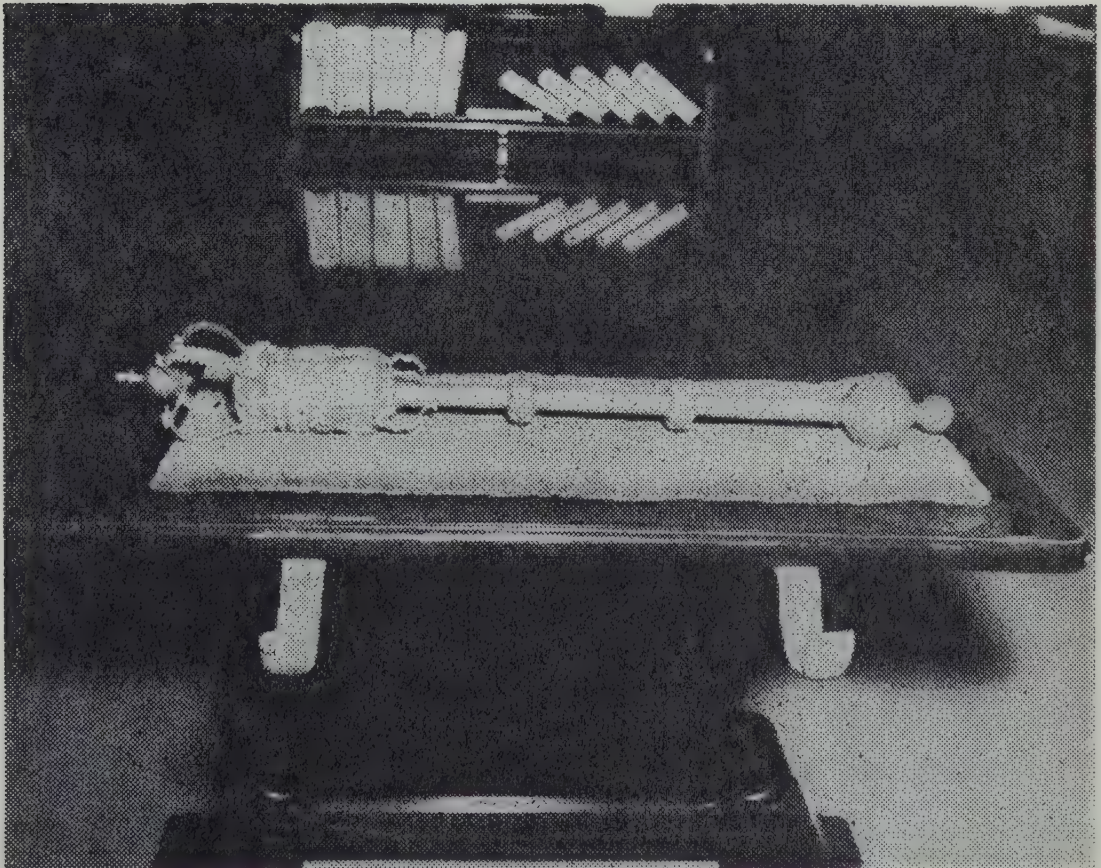
The Legislative Assembly consists of the 57 elected representatives voted into power by the citizens of the province.

The chief functions and duties of this assembly are:—

- (a) To speak for the people they represent on all matters that come before the Assembly.
- (b) To give or withhold its approval to legislation.
- (c) To supervise the work of the government by asking questions of the cabinet ministers and by examining financial statements, orders-in-council, departmental estimates, etc.



The legislative chamber in which members of the legislative assembly gather to make laws for the province of Alberta.



The mace on the table in the legislative chamber symbolizing the authority of the assembly.

Sergeant
at Arms

Bar

Government Members

Government Members

The Opposition

Mace

Table
of
the
House

Premier
and
Cabinet Members

Government Members

Government Members

Clerk of
Assembly

Speaker

Seating Plan of the Alberta Legislative Assembly

HOW LAWS ARE MADE IN ALBERTA

Opening the House

In the month of February each year, the parliament building in Edmonton, which was chosen as the capital of the Province because of its central position, is the scene of an impressive ceremony. A guard of honour composed of members of local military, naval and airforce units is drawn up outside of the building. The Lieutenant-Governor arrives in state dress accompanied by high ranking officers. The artillery fire a salute as the King's representative enters the building to open the session. In the legislative chamber the Lieutenant-Governor reads the speech from the throne which has been prepared for him by the Executive Council. This speech summarizes the business which the government intends to lay before the House during the session. Having delivered his speech the Lieutenant-Governor retires, leaving the Legislative Assembly to conduct the work in hand.

Let us glance for a moment at the Legislative Chamber. It is a lofty hall, surrounded on four sides by a gallery. At one end of the chamber is a raised platform, on which is seated in a dignified position a man wearing a black gown. He is the Speaker and is there to enforce the rules of parliamentary procedure. All discussion is addressed to the Speaker. In front of the Speaker in the centre of the Chamber is a long table. On this table is the mace, which is the symbol of authority of the Legislative Assembly. The Sergeant-at-Arms carries the mace before the Speaker when he enters the Chamber. It rests on the table while the House is in session and is removed when the Speaker leaves the Chamber. Chairs and desks line the two sides of the Chamber. Those on the Speaker's right are occupied by the Cabinet and its supporters, who are called the Government, while those on the left are members who belong to other parties and are called the Opposition. (See seating plan).

Procedure

Having listened to the speech from the throne, the members are formed into standing committees for the duration of the Session. These committees each deal with a particular subject such as Public Accounts, Agriculture, Municipal Law, Private Bills, etc. Then follows a debate on the speech from the throne.

The main business of the session centres around:—

1. The debate on the speech from the throne.
2. The budget speech delivered by the Provincial Treasurer, which involves the discussion of estimates for public works and services which the government intends to carry out during the year.
3. The reports from each of the Departments given by the respective ministers during either the above debate or the budget speech.
4. The introduction of Bills which must pass through three readings before they are accepted and become law. This work is usually done by the committee of the whole House. For this committee

work the Speaker leaves the chair and the rules of parliamentary procedure are set aside and the bills are discussed clause by clause.

The public may at all times while the House is in session, sit in the Public Gallery of the Chamber and listen to the business under discussion.



The Speaker's Chair.

The Cabinet—Department Heads

The executive branch of our government is divided into 14 Departments. These 14 Departments are directed by ten ministers (see chart on page 10). The size of the Cabinet varies according to the wishes of the Premier. Sometimes the Cabinet contains members who have not been assigned to any particular Department but are employed on general duties. These are called Ministers without Portfolio. Unlike the other members of the Legislative Assembly who appear at the capital only for the duration of the session which usually lasts eight weeks, these Ministers are occupied the year round in their Departments or when meeting in a body as the Executive Council.

Each Department was brought into being by an Act which defines the duties and responsibilities of the Minister of the Department. We must note here that all laws when passed are assigned to a particular

Department for administration. For example, all Acts concerning education are assigned to the Department of Education for administration. Let us suppose that a law was passed making the school-leaving age sixteen years. This would be an amendment to our School Attendance Act and the Minister of Education would be responsible through his Department for the enforcement of this new law.

The Cabinet is essentially a flexible organization. It changes to meet the requirements of the times. New Departments are created to serve new conditions and old ones no longer needed are abolished. A good example of this sort of thing is seen in the recent splitting of our Department of Lands and Mines into the Department of Mines and Minerals and the Department of Lands and Forests to meet the growing volume of work which the development of our natural resources entails.

The Civil Service

There is a certain uniformity in the organization of the Departments. Every one is headed by a Minister who assumes the title of the Honourable. He is, as we have seen, appointed by the Premier and can be dismissed by him. He remains in office, then, only as long as his party is in power or until the Premier sees fit to replace him. In other words there is always a change of Ministry whenever a different party gets into power.

The Departments are divided into branches, divisions or commissions, each concerned with one particular aspect of the work of the Department. Every Department has a **permanent** staff of officials, experts, accountants and clerks who work under the Ministers. This body of permanent government employees is called the Civil Service. The chief permanent official is called the Deputy Minister and must be an expert and prominent man in his particular field. Thus our Deputy Minister of Education is a well-trained, experienced teacher and educationist who understands the educational needs of Alberta's students. Our Deputy Minister of Public Health is a doctor with many years of experience in Public Health services. The experts in each Department we shall meet as we examine the Departments one by one. The hiring of civil servants is done through the office of the Director of Personnel. He receives and files all applications, checks the qualifications of technicians and professionally trained men, grades and classifies certain employees, and generally looks after the efficiency and welfare of the civil servants.

DUTIES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Function:

LEGISLATIVE

Making the Laws.

EXECUTIVE

Carrying out the Laws.

JUDICIAL

Interpreting the Law.

Officials:

Lieutenant-Governor
Legislative Assembly

Lieutenant-Governor
Premier—Cabinet
Civil Service

Justices.
Sheriffs.

Police Magistrates.
Justices of the Peace.
Judges of Juvenile Courts.

Cabinet

M.L.A.'s

Duties:

1. Passes public and private laws by a majority vote.

2. Imposes taxes and licenses within its power, and votes money for public works and services.

3. Forms Committees to discuss matters of Provincial interest.

1. Premier appoints heads of departments.

2. Each Minister through the offices of his department puts into practice Laws passed by the Legislative Assembly.

3. Departments collect taxes, license fees, etc., levied by the Legislative Assembly.

4. Ministers prepare new Bills and amend Acts for the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

5. As Executive Council, the Cabinet carries on the work of the Government by means of Orders signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. These are called Orders-in-Council.

6. Ministers or Deputies appoint officials to carry out the work of the Department.

1. Try criminal and civil cases in the Alberta Courts.

2. Deal with disputes over assessments or taxation.

3. Conduct Coroner's Courts.

4. Set up Boards of Arbitration.

5. Conduct Juvenile Courts.

HOW LAWS ARE ADMINISTERED IN ALBERTA

The Departments of Government

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Living as we do in an agricultural province which pours millions of bushels of grain into world markets, and produces millions of pounds of meat and other animal products, every Albertan is either directly or indirectly concerned with agriculture. A large percentage of our Provincial income is derived from farming. Our Department of Agriculture is one of the oldest departments. It was established in 1905 when the Province was created. The object of the Department is to direct the agricultural industry of the Province. Its main function is to help the farmer utilize the soil and other resources so that the people shall enjoy the highest standard of living. This is done through the various branches of the Department. Each branch employs experts who offer scientific and practical advice, give demonstrations, carry on some experimental work and conduct practical work on farms.

The chief officials directing the work of this department are:

Minister of Agriculture.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture.

Director of Agricultural Extension.

Field Crops Commissioner.

Live Stock Commissioner.

Director of Veterinary Services.

Provincial Apiarist.

Supervisor of Junior Activities.

Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds.

Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion.

Superintendent, Horticultural Station, Brooks.

Poultry Commissioner.

Dairy Commissioner.

Supervisor of Fur Farms.

The Field Crops Branch

This branch is concerned with a wide variety of factors which influence the production of farmers' crops:—

the use of soil and soil conservation;

choice of crop;

seed;

weed control;

crop diseases;

farm planning.

Demonstration plots have been laid out in various parts of the Province by this Branch to arouse interest in soil conservation and to demonstrate practical methods of weed control. Some plots show proper tillage practices, others illustrate the use of forage crops and competi-

tive crops in weed control. During recent years this Branch has done a great deal to encourage the production of a number of minor crops, such as peas, beans, forage crop seeds, vegetable seeds, etc. Only good seed will produce good crops. By making available to farmers carefully selected seed stocks, this Branch has encouraged the use of registered and certified seed. The growing of certified seed has been aided by the introduction of better methods of cleaning, grading, packing, and marketing. Weed control is dealt with by a field staff of supervisors and weed inspectors who give advice to farmers on the best methods of destroying weeds.

Pests such as grasshoppers, wheat stem sawflies, wireworms, cutworms, and Colorado potato beetles, take a heavy toll of the farmers' crops in Alberta every year. The control of these pests is also the task of the Field Crops Branch. By inspections, distribution of bait, proper cultural practices and quarantine, the Department tries to keep pests under control. Grasshoppers are an annual menace in certain parts of southern Alberta. The following figures show the extent and the beneficial results of pest control conducted by the Department in 1944:

Acres of land in area	8,500,000
Acres of crop land menaced	295,000
Number of stations operated	26
Bushels of poisoned bait spread	84,000
Number of farmers receiving bait	1,022
Estimated acres of crop destroyed	11,000
Estimated acres of crop saved	80,000

The growing demand for information on planning and planting the home grounds has induced the Department to establish a service for Farmstead Planning. Farmers wishing to avail themselves of this service may submit certain information on a rough plan of the farm, showing location of the well, highway and so forth. With this information plans may be suggested for the farmer to follow in laying out his farmstead and planting his windbreaks, trees, orchards and so forth.

Live Stock Branch

The Live Stock Branch deals with all matters relating to the raising and production of live stock in the Province. Through a number of policies and services, which provide assistance to farmers, efforts are made to induce farmers to use better live stock on their farms. Through the Live Stock Feeder Associations, assistance is given to feeders of live stock to obtain cattle and sheep which may be fed, fattened and marketed. The Live Stock Branch supervises The Stock Inspection Act and The Brand Act. These Acts are designed to protect the producers of live stock from those who might attempt to dispose of other persons' live stock in their own name. The Stallion Enrolment Act is administered by the Live Stock Branch. Under this Act all stallions used for public service in the Province must be enrolled.

The Dairy Branch

The Dairy Branch is concerned with all phases of the production and marketing of dairy products. Dairy Branch inspectors visit dairy factories and milk distributing plants, check shipments of cream and test samples of milk. They also give instruction on improved manufacturing methods and sanitation to factory workers. Other services of this branch are the cow testing and herd recording service, under which the owners of milk cows may determine the average production of each individual cow. The Dairy Branch runs a laboratory where samples of dairy products and water are analyzed and tested. The Frozen Food Locker Act which provides for licensing and control of cold storage locker plants is administered by the Dairy Branch.

The Poultry Branch

In 1948 the poultry industry in Alberta accounted for the production of approximately \$25,000,000.00 worth of poultry and poultry products. The Poultry Branch is vitally interested in the production of high quality eggs and poultry products and its work is devoted to giving farmers assistance in raising poultry and producing poultry products which will obtain the highest grades on the market.

Extension Service

The function of the Agricultural Extension Service is to carry information to the farmers and their wives and to encourage the adoption of this information in improving practices in farming and home making. This is done through a system of District Agriculturists and Home Economists, trained workers in Agriculture and Home Economics, who serve farmers in their district and give as much information as possible to the rural home makers and their families. Besides this field service, much extension work is done through the distribution of publications, demonstrations, radio talks, films, short courses and meetings.

In 1948, nearly 275,000 bulletins, leaflets, circulars and plans were distributed to farmers. These cover a wide variety of agricultural subjects. The Women's Extension Service through the District Home Economists carries out an active program designed to promote a fuller and happier life by aiding home makers in meeting their many problems. At the present time there are thirty-seven District Agriculturists and twelve District Home Economists. Besides giving assistance to the farmers and home makers, these workers encourage the formation of Junior Clubs through which it is hoped farm young people may be given valuable instruction in preparation for their lives on the farms.

Veterinary Services

In 1947 the office of Provincial Veterinarian was done away with, and the veterinary services of the Department were re-organized under a Director of Veterinary Services. Additional staff was employed, and a new Animal Pathological Laboratory was built. In the Pathological Laboratory, diagnosis of various live stock diseases will be made,

vaccines will be prepared and live stock nutrition studies will be undertaken.

The Veterinary Services Branch deals with the control of live stock diseases and diseases of fur bearing animals. Special policies are conducted to control tuberculosis, mastitis and Bang's Disease. The Director of the services is responsible for the health of animals in all Provincial institutions. A good deal of extension work is also done by this Branch, and some assistance is given in outlying areas to farmers who cannot otherwise obtain veterinary services.

The Provincial Apiarist

The Provincial Apiarist, or "bee man," promotes one of Alberta's growing industries. In 1948 a record honey crop of 9,043,000 pounds was produced. This Branch is concerned mainly with the inspection of apiaries for the presence of Foul Brood and other bee diseases. It also carries on an extensive program of education and sends out information of value to the beekeepers.

The Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics

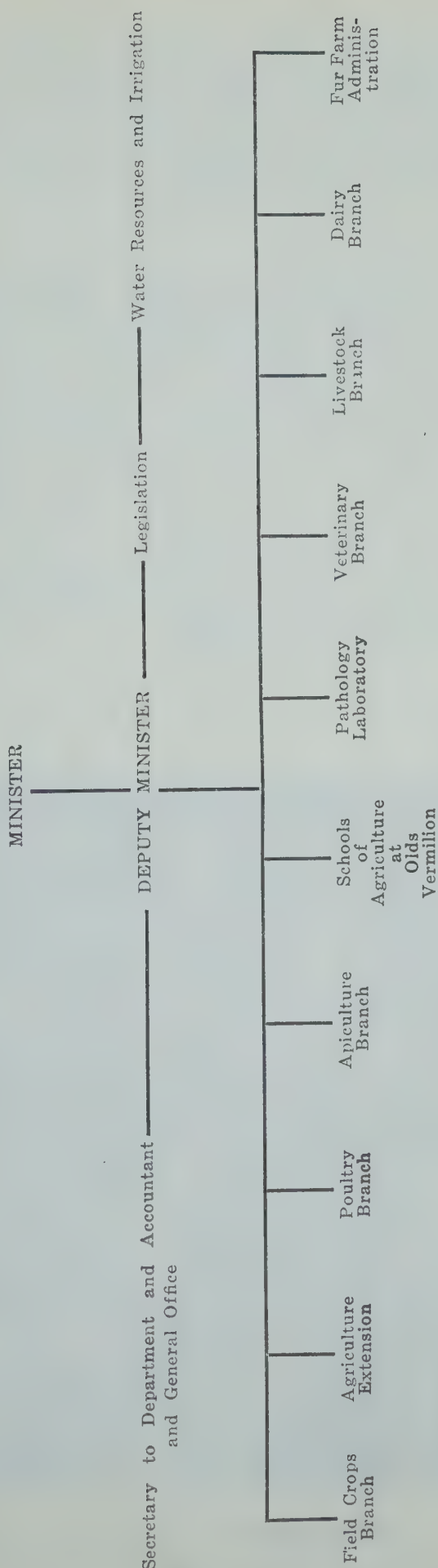
The Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Economics at Olds and Vermilion were established by the Department of Agriculture in 1913 to give practical instruction to the farm youth of Alberta. The regular course covers a period of two terms, each of about six months. The term opens the middle of October and closes early in April. There is accommodation in the dormitory for approximately two hundred students at each school. The erection of a third school to meet the growing demand for agricultural education will be commenced soon.

A well equipped farm is operated in connection with each school. The live stock includes some of the more popular breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine and this stock is used for class work by the students. The minimum requirements for admission to these schools are that the student must be sixteen years old, able to read and write and to produce a certificate of good health. There are no tuition fees for Alberta students, but the approximate yearly cost to the student is:

Board and room (approximately)	\$ 175.00
Fees	16.00
Books (approximately)	12.00
Sewing Materials (Home Economics students only)	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 223.00

The object of the course in Agriculture is to equip those who take it with the practical farm knowledge necessary to meet farm problems successfully. Special emphasis is given to Animal Husbandry, Field Husbandry, and Farm Mechanics, including Blacksmithing and Carpentry. The instruction in Agricultural Physics, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Farm Management, Bookkeeping and Mathematics deals

ORGANIZATION CHART—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



with the practical application of these sciences in farm operation. The course in English is designed to give a grounding in the fundamentals of correct English, both written and oral. All students attend the Public Speaking class where they learn how to speak before a public gathering. Entomology and Botany are taught to familiarize the students with insects and weed pests and the best means of controlling them.

The course in Home Economics is planned primarily for those who intend to become home makers, the most important vocation for women. The course covers a period of two sessions, each of approximately six months. It is planned so that even if a student can only take one term, the work covered will be of practical value in the home. The second year's work is a continuation of that taken in the first, with special emphasis on Dietetics, Home Furnishings and Clothing Design. While emphasis is naturally placed on Cooking, Sewing, Household Administration, Home Nursing, and Laundry some attention is also given to Horticulture, Poultry and Dairying, because information along these lines is of particular value to those making homes on farms. Classes in English, Rural Sociology, Mathematics, Chemistry and Manual Training are also included.



Junior judges are as critical as the experts.

Junior Clubs

The Department of Agriculture conducts a Junior Club Program which is affiliated with the National Council of Boys' and Girls' Clubs and so with the Clubs in other provinces. The main purpose of the Junior Clubs is to teach young farmers and home makers proper methods of farming and home making. Boys and girls learn by doing. Clubs are directed by District Agriculturists and District Home Economists. The Junior Farm and Home Club Program includes such projects as beef feeding clubs, dairy calf clubs, swine clubs, poultry clubs, crop clubs, garden clubs and a number of home economic clubs. At the conclusion of the year's activities each club holds an achievement day including judging contests and in the fall of each year, teams are chosen from five projects to represent Alberta in the National Judging Contests held in Toronto.

The Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks

The work of the Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks, is directed chiefly towards the improving and testing of fruit varieties for the prairie, the further development of demonstration orchards throughout the Province, fruit and vegetable processing, and the production of vegetable seeds. The experimental work carried out at Brooks greatly assists the gardener in Alberta who is discovering each year the greater possibilities of this popular pastime.

The Water Resources and Irrigation Branch

All projects involving drainage, water storage, the construction of canals for irrigation, and dams for generating power, must be sanctioned by the Water Resources Board. There are thirteen irrigation projects in southern Alberta which divert the water from the Old Man, St. Mary's, Belly and Bow rivers, on to 600,000 acres of land. The greater part of the Province of Alberta receives its electrical power supply from the four hydro-power stations of Kananaskis, Horseshoe, Ghost and Cascade on the Bow river. Surveys have been made for further developments, notably the St. Mary and Milk rivers irrigation project which when completed will render productive another 350,000 acres of land.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Department of the Attorney General is concerned with the legal aspects of government and with all matters in connection with the administration of justice in the Province. The branches into which the work of the Department is divided are shown on the organization chart for the Department. The chief officials responsible for the legal and administrative responsibilities of the Department are:—

Attorney General.

Deputy Attorney General, Collector of Succession Duties and
King's Proctor.

Legislative Counsel.

Solicitors.

Secretary to the Department.

Inspector of Legal Offices.

Public Trustee.

Registrar, Land Titles Office, Edmonton.

Registrar, Land Titles Office, Calgary.

Chief Coroner.

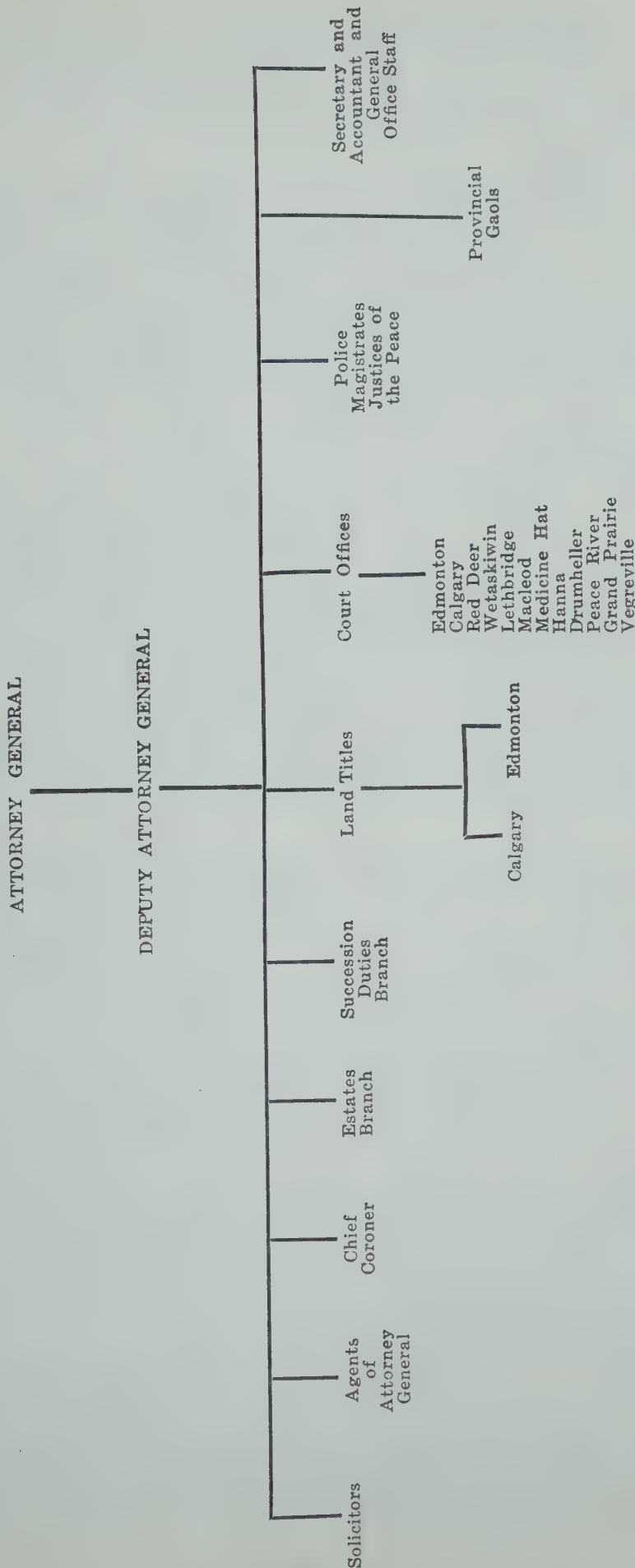
The Attorney General

The word "attorney" means one legally appointed to act for another. The Attorney General is a legal officer of the state who has been empowered to act in all cases in which the Province is a party. He is the legal advisor of the Lieutenant-Governor and the heads of the government departments, and is required to see that the administration of public affairs in the Province is in accordance with the law. He has the superintendence of all matters in connection with the administration of justice in the Province and is required to advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and generally to advise the Crown upon all matters of law referred to him by the Crown. The Attorney General is also responsible for the administration of The Alberta Police Act. The policing of some cities and towns is done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by arrangement with the Dominion Government and the Attorney General. By agreement with the Dominion in 1932, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police undertook the duty of policing the Province of Alberta and took over the duties and service previously performed by the Alberta Provincial Police. The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in carrying out the agreement, acts under the direction of the Attorney General, except where Federal Statutes or Federal Police Duties are concerned.

Alberta Courts

Although all judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta and the District Courts are appointed by the Dominion Government, the maintenance of the provincial courts and administration of justice in the Province, the arrangements for court sittings and the collection of fines, are the responsibility of the Attorney General's Department,

ORGANIZATION CHART FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



so too is the appointment of sheriffs, justices of peace, coroners, commissioners for oaths, magistrates and court reporters. Alberta is divided into ten judicial districts and two-sub-judicial districts (see organization chart), where regular sittings of Supreme and District Courts are arranged for by the Department.

The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee is a government official with legal training who looks after the estates of infants and persons who are deceased, missing, insane, serving a term of imprisonment, or who for any other reason are incapable of looking after their own affairs. The Public Trustee receives official notice concerning the estates of the persons classified above and in their interest and for their protection he takes charge of their estates until they are properly disposed of or the persons concerned are able to take over again.

Land Titles Offices

In the Land Titles Offices at Edmonton and Calgary the ownership of every piece of land in the province is recorded according to a system known as the Torrens system of land registration. In some of the eastern provinces and in many other countries where this system is not in use, a person who records or registers his ownership of land in a similar public office can only do so for the purpose of signifying that he claims to be the rightful owner; other persons may still dispute his claim, and if someone does so, a lawsuit is usually necessary to settle the question. Under the Torrens system, however, no ownership of land is considered to be legal unless it is recorded in the Land Titles Office, and once ownership is so recorded no one else may dispute it.

The Land Titles Office issues to each registered owner a numbered document called a certificate of title which bears his full name and clearly describes the land he owns. If an owner borrows money from a mortgage company or incurs any other form of indebtedness for which his land serves as security, the mortgagee or other creditor must register his claim by having it endorsed on the copy of the owner's certificate which is kept in the Land Titles Office; otherwise the claim has no legal standing. If an owner sells his land to another person, he signs a document called a transfer, which describes the land and states the purchase price and the name of the purchaser, and he delivers this with his certificate to the purchaser. When the purchaser registers the transfer in the Land Titles Office, the former owner's certificate is cancelled and a new certificate is issued to the new owner.

The extensive exploration for oil in Alberta draws attention to the fact that separate titles may be held to the minerals and surface rights on a piece of land.

This system of land registration has the advantage that in return for payment of a comparatively small registration fee, every owner may get a government-guaranteed title to his land. He thus avoids the risk of expensive lawsuits which occur so frequently elsewhere where no such guarantee is given and where the ownership of land is less certain and more open to dispute.

COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1. The Supreme Court of Alberta

- (a) Appellate Division. This court hears appeals from other Alberta courts and from (b).
- (b) Trial Division. Sittings in this division are held at specified points at least twice a year, for the trial of important cases, both civil and criminal.

2. District Courts

These courts try lesser cases, both civil and criminal, such as debts or claims for damages not exceeding \$600.00, and have jurisdiction in all non-contentious probate or administration matters.

3. Special Courts

These deal with bankruptcy cases, disputes over assessments or taxation, cases involving corruption or improper procedure in elections, etc.

4. Magistrates' and Justices' Courts

These courts try persons accused of minor offences, petty thefts, traffic violations or violations of other Provincial Statutes. They also give a preliminary hearing to persons accused of major crimes, and if there is sufficient evidence, send them for trial to a higher court; and concurrent with the regular civil courts have jurisdiction in questions of wage claims not exceeding two months, unlawful dismissal or unlawful leaving of employment. Magistrates have jurisdiction in small debt actions where the amount involved does not exceed \$100.00.

5. Coroner's Courts

These conduct "inquests" to investigate cases of death where the cause or the responsibility is uncertain.

6. Administrative Boards

These include such Dominion boards as the Board of Transportation and the War-time Prices and Trade Board, and such Provincial boards as the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. They are not courts, properly speaking, but have power to settle a wide range of cases within their spheres of authority.

7. Boards of Arbitration

These attempt to reach settlement by compromise and arbitration, and their decision may by agreement exclude any reference or appeal to the ordinary courts.

8. Military Courts and Boards of Inquiry

These are conducted by the military authorities and deal with cases involving breaches of army discipline.

9. Juvenile Courts

When these courts are set up, they have a special jurisdiction under Dominion Statute (The Juvenile Delinquents Act) and Provincial Statutes (The Child Welfare Act and The Juvenile Offenders Act).

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

A new arm of government, the Department of Economic Affairs, was established at a regular session of the Legislature of Alberta in 1945. The functions of the Department, according to the authorizing Act, are "to further and encourage orderly economic, cultural and social development for the betterment of the people of the Province in accordance with the principles and requirements of a democracy and to assist in and advance the proper rehabilitation of men and women returning to the Province from the Armed Services of Canada and from war industries."

Rehabilitation was assumed then, to a considerable degree, by the Federal Government and with the majority of ex-service men and women now re-established the chief concern of the Department at this time is to initiate and further proposals for the development of the Provincial economy, to serve as a co-ordinating agency for all departments of Government and to administer several statutes since assigned to it.

To expedite this work the Department has been re-organized into a number of branches, each concerned with a particular and special duty to ensure the utmost service.

Divisions of the Department at present are as follows:

Minister's Office.

General Office.

Industrial Development and Economic Research Branch.

Publicity Bureau.

Cultural Activities Branch.

Film and Photographic Branch.

Immigration Branch.

Travel Bureau.

Southern Area Office.

Office of the Agent General, London, England.

General Office

The General Office, under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Minister, administers the responsibilities of the Department coordinating the activities of the various branches.

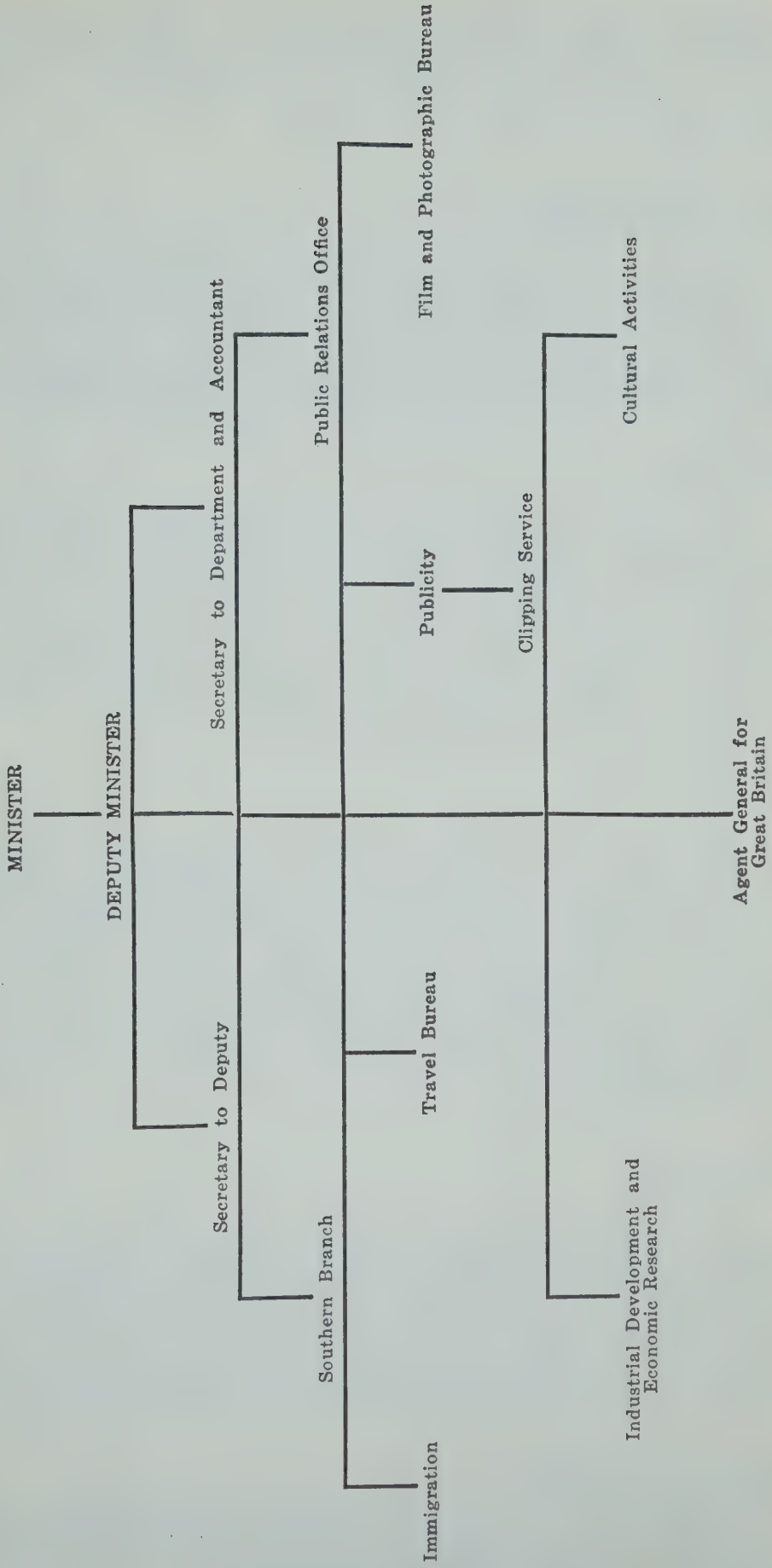
Cultural Activities

Cultural activities in the Province and administrative detail of the several cultural activity boards, art, drama, music, etc., are dealt with by the Cultural Activities Branch. Under the supervision of a Co-ordinator, this Branch assists in stimulating interest in the fine arts in particular and recreation generally.

Publicity Bureau

Material, news or feature, prepared to publicize Alberta, is dealt with by the Publicity Bureau. Release of articles of a general nature, stories dealing with specific phases of the Provincial economy and pertinent news items is one of the chief responsibilities of the Director

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



of Publicity. Most of the advertising for all departments of the Government is handled by the Publicity Bureau. In addition the Bureau operates an Information and Clipping Service providing all departments with up-to-date information concerning the Province as it appears in the press.

Industrial Development

The Industrial Development and Economic Research Branch is responsible for encouraging industrial development, advising on technical problems relating to industry establishing in Alberta, the conduct of comprehensive surveys designed to determine the opportunities for new industries within the Province and encouragement of local business.

Immigration

The welfare of immigrants arriving in Alberta is the concern of the Immigration Branch. The Branch must carefully screen applicants to ensure the immigration of suitable persons to lay the foundations for new industries, bring technical skill and experience needed in industrial development and enrich the economic and cultural life of the Province. In order to achieve this the Branch works in close harmony with Alberta House, London, England.

Public Relations

The duty of the Public Relations Office, which is attached to the General Office of the Department, is to establish and maintain good relations between the public and the various departments of the government. Towards this end the Public Relations Officer assists in arrangements for meetings and conventions of interest to one or more departments and represents the Province at such functions. The Public Relations Officer also acts as Office Manager for the Department, co-operating too, with the immigration officials in the reception and placing of immigrants.

Travel Bureau

The Alberta Travel Bureau, through a wide variety of media, promotes interest in Alberta's tourist attractions in the local, national and international fields. Colorful pamphlets depicting the scenic highlights of the Province are distributed each year and specific information is forwarded in reply to requests. A Field Supervisor works on a full-time basis lecturing and showing films in Canada and the United States.

Films and Photographs

Pictorial matter to illustrate newspaper and magazine articles and photographs for travel agencies and steamship lines are provided by the Film and Photographic Branch. The Government photographic

laboratory is being highly developed and equipped to handle all phases of film processing, either still, or motion pictures, in black and white or color.

Agent General

To handle Alberta business in the United Kingdom the Government maintains an Agent General in London, England, with headquarters at Alberta House. This branch of the Service is also under the purview of the Department of Economic Affairs. Particular concern of the Agent General's Office, apart from industrial development, is immigration. Acting on advice of the Immigration Branch in Edmonton, Alberta House makes final selection of applicants for immigration to the Province. Dissemination of literature and general and specific information about Alberta also is a responsibility of the Agent General.

All business of the Department and its branches in southern Alberta is handled by the Southern Area Office, situated in Calgary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education was created in 1905, when Alberta became a province. The premier himself was the first Minister of Education. In those pioneering days the little red school house took care of most of our school instruction. Since those times Alberta has developed a modern, progressive educational system, capable of meeting the educational requirements of our youth from the primary grade to post-graduate university work. Education has assumed a position of great importance in the Province, and the public is willing to spend large sums of money to build and maintain our schools and colleges because they realize that democracy can thrive and succeed only amongst people who understand the full responsibilities of citizenship. The Department of Education has grown to meet the demands of our advanced educational system. The chief officials are:—

Minister of Education.
Deputy Minister of Education.
Chief Superintendent of Schools.
Director of School Administration.
Director of Curriculum.
Associate Director of Curriculum.
High School Inspectors.
Supervisor of Teacher-Service Bureau.
Supervisor of Guidance.
Registrar.
Secretary.
Superintendents.
Director of Correspondence School.
Manager of School-Book Branch.
Supervisor of Industrial Arts.
Supervisor of Home Economics.
Supervisor of Audio-Visual Aids.
Coordinator of School Broadcasts.
Supervisor of Examinations.

General Regulations

The Minister of Education, with an advisory staff of educationists and teachers, designs the general framework of education in Alberta and determines how much the Provincial Government must contribute towards the cost of this educational program. The legislature governing education is contained in The School Act, The School Taxation Act, The School Grants Act, and The School Attendance Act. From time to time amendments are made to those Acts as changes in the school system are made necessary to meet the changing conditions of the times. In addition to the school laws there are regulations issued by the Department of Education to teachers dealing with the administration of the school work.

The Program of Studies

No builder attempts to build without a plan; no general goes into battle without a plan, carefully worked out to the smallest detail; our educational system needs the same careful planning. The programs of studies, compiled by the Director of Curriculum lays down for the guidance of pupil and teacher the general directions governing the school work. Here we find listed the subjects taught in each grade, and the aims and objectives of each course; lists of text books and bulletins carefully chosen to give the maximum assistance to pupil and teacher; regulations concerning pupil registration, promotion, certification and examinations.

School Supervision

Under the Chief Superintendent of Schools is a staff of High School Inspectors, Supervisors of Special Subjects and Superintendents of School Divisions who visit the schools in the Province as representatives of the Department of Education. Their work is to see that high standards of instruction and education are maintained and that the general regulations for the administration of schools are carried out. They are concerned not only with every phase of classroom work as it affects pupil and teacher, but also with school equipment, buildings, finances, etc., and are qualified to advise school trustees on all matters concerning the conduct and improvement of schools.

The five High School Inspectors supervise instruction in grades nine to twelve.

Superintendents of Divisions

In recent years most of our rural school districts have been organized into larger school divisions of between sixty and eighty school districts. We cannot undertake to enumerate the many advantages of this new organization here. To each Division the Department of Education assigns a superintendent whose job it is to visit schools, advise school trustees, assist teachers, interpret law governing education in Alberta and generally look after the welfare of his Division. There are now fifty-seven such Divisions in the Province.

Supervisors of Special subjects supervise instruction in Home Economics, General Shop and Guidance in all schools where these courses are given. As specialists they can advise on the latest and best shop methods and classroom practice and on technical and mechanical equipment.

Teacher Education and Certification

Teacher training has recently undergone a number of important changes. The familiar term Normal School has disappeared. Our Normal Schools have become part of the University of Alberta under the Faculty of Education, operating in Edmonton in the Faculty of Education building, which is the former Normal School, and in the former Calgary Normal School where a limited teacher training program is offered. A Board of Teacher Education and Certification,

including members of the Department of Education, and representatives from the University, the Alberta Teachers' Association and the Alberta School Trustees' Association has been set up to advise the Minister. The Chief Superintendent of Schools is the chairman and the Registrar is the secretary of this Board.

Teachers now train for two years in order to qualify for a permanent certificate to teach in the Elementary and Intermediate schools. For a high school certificate, three years of training are required. At the end of a four-year course the candidate receives a bachelor of education (B.Ed.) degree.

Teacher certificates are issued from the office of the Registrar who keeps a record of all persons teaching in Alberta schools.

School Administration

Working directly with the school trustees on matters of school administration is the Director of School Administration and the Secretary of the Department. The Director of School Administration is occupied chiefly with the organization of Divisions and Districts, the administration of special grants of money to schools, and arranging for the raising of loans by school districts or divisions through the sale of debentures. He also interprets the school laws in relation to administration wherever a misunderstanding occurs. The Director is assisted by a Field Administration Officer who keeps in direct touch with School District and School Division offices, checks the yearly budgets and the financial statements, and offers suggestions on improved methods of office administration, etc. The Buildings Branch gives advice on all matters connected with school buildings, and supplies plans for smaller schools. By the provisions of The School Grants Act the Provincial Government pays grants of money to every school district, both rural and urban. The sum paid, varies according to the number of students in attendance, the number of rooms operated, the grades and subjects taught in the school, and the assessment of the district or division. This work is done by the Grants Branch.

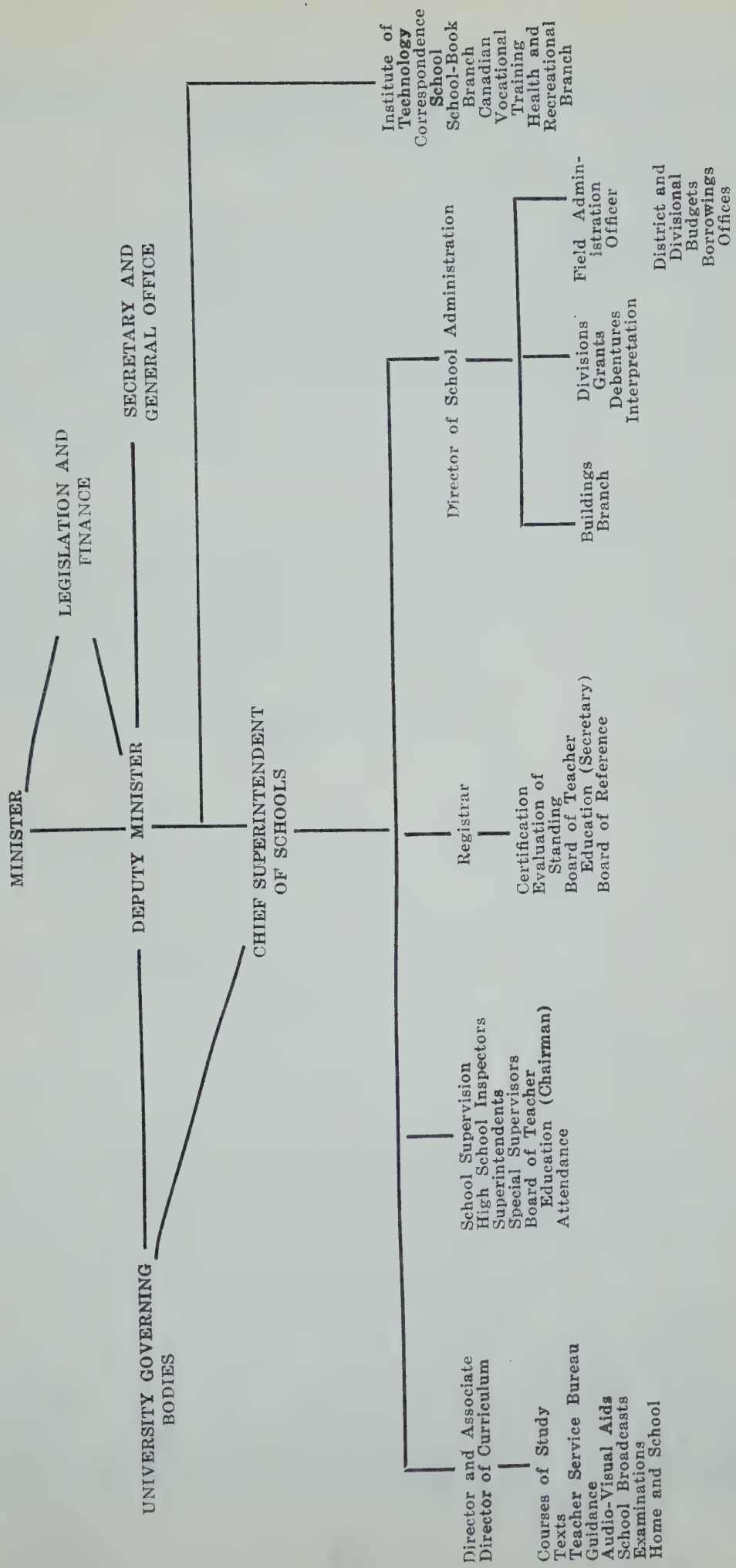
Examinations Branch

Examinations Boards with working committees set our school examinations and appoint sub-examiners to mark the examination papers. The Examinations Branch, under the Associate Director of Curriculum, working with these Boards is responsible for the printing, distribution and collection of examination papers and the recording of marks. The school credits of all high school pupils are filed with this Branch, which issues the school diplomas.

Visual Aids (or Film Materials)

The Audio-Visual Aids Branch has built up a large library of sound films, silent films, filmstrips, and 2x2 kodachrome slides on a wide variety of topics in the curriculum. These are available for use in the classroom free, except for transportation charges, to any school

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



in the province. Catalogues and other printed material containing classified and descriptive lists, regulations, and other information may be obtained from the Audio-Visual Aids Branch.

The Teacher-Service Bureau

The Teacher-Service Bureau is a relatively new section of the Department of Education. Its purpose is to assist teachers and students in the classroom. For that reason a number of useful bulletins on enterprise, social studies, health and community economics have been prepared for use in Alberta classrooms. The course of studies for Grades I-VI is revised and kept up to date. New books are examined and frequently recommended for use in various courses. Teachers and pupils may apply to this bureau for assistance or advice on matters pertaining to classroom materials.

School Broadcasts

The Department of Education presents a series of school broadcasts for students attending school and for students enrolled with the Correspondence School Branch. Students in classrooms provided with radio reception can listen to these lessons. The Program is obtainable from the Department. The Department of Education is also represented on the National Advisory Council of School Broadcasting which sponsors a nation-wide program for students of all ages.

The School Book Branch

This huge book-shop is operated by the Department for the benefit of Alberta's pupils and teachers. The School-Book Branch is a central agency for all school books coming into the Province. The manager publishes a price list annually which standardizes the price of school books throughout the Province. These prices are set as low as operating costs will allow. The School-Book Branch does not aim to produce revenue for the Province; its aim is to give an economical and efficient service to the public.

Educational Services

The Education of Deaf and Blind Children.

The Secretary of the Department makes all the necessary arrangements for the education of our deaf and blind children. Since there are no schools for the deaf and blind in Alberta, these children are sent, chiefly at the expense of the Province, to special schools in other parts of Canada where they receive training which enables them to enjoy a fuller and more useful life in spite of their affliction.

Canadian Vocational Training

This branch of the Department of Education is organized to undertake certain vocational training by agreement with Dominion government. Training centres are operated at Calgary and Edmonton where such trades and skills as building, motor mechanics, auto body work, etc., are taught. The trainees include war veterans, young

persons needing this training, apprentices, military personnel and others who are eligible. Grants or loans to aid students at university and nurses in training are also made by this branch.

Another important activity carried on by this branch in conjunction with the Dominion government is its Health and Recreation Branch. It promotes physical recreation by operating summer schools where leaders are trained to conduct community recreational programs. Communities are given financial assistance through this branch in the training of leaders, conducting community programs and the purchase of equipment. During 1948 forty-nine approved recreational programs were in operation in 78 communities employing 191 qualified leaders.

The Correspondence School Branch

The Correspondence School Branch makes it possible for children, youths, and adults, who cannot attend school, to continue their education through elementary and high school grades. This Branch, which was established in 1924—25 years ago—has helped tens of thousands of persons to extend their education.

In recent years the services of the Branch have been used in attempting to meet the serious problem which arose out of a marked shortage of qualified teachers. Lesson material is provided to every pupil who attends a school which operates under the supervision of a person who does not hold full teacher qualifications. The lessons completed by the pupils are sent by the supervisor to the Correspondence School Branch to be corrected.

The net pupil and student enrolment in January, 1949 was as follows:

Elementary (Grades I-VI)	5,989
Intermediate (Grades VII-IX)	1,736
High School (Grades X-XII)	3,244

Total net enrolment, January 31, 194910,969

Of this number about 6,000 pupils of Grades I to VIII are attending schools supervised by non-professional persons. It is confidently hoped that this number will be speedily reduced.

It should be noted, however, that the Correspondence School Branch will continue to provide educational opportunities each year to 4,000 or 5,000 children who, for one reason or another cannot attend school, and to older persons who do not wish to return to the classroom.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art

This Provincial Technical School in Calgary is under the direction of the Department of Education. Students of 16 years or over, both boys and girls, may receive a thorough training in numerous trades and crafts at the day or evening classes; certain courses are also given by correspondence. The length of the courses ranges from a few months to two years and relatively small fees are charged for

these courses. The school begins early in September and concludes towards the end of June. All students interested in technical training can obtain information about the courses offered and the regulations governing admission to classes from the Principal of the Institute.

The University of Alberta

The University has its own governing bodies, the Board of Governors and the Senate, which direct the affairs of the University. The Deputy Minister of Education is a member of the Board of Governors and the Chief Superintendent of Schools is a member of the Senate.

Other Educational Associations

The Department is directly or indirectly linked up with various educational associations which have been organized in the Province to assist the cause of education. The Home and School Association brings the parent and the teacher together for the sympathetic discussion of child problems and child education. The Alberta Teachers' Association and the Alberta School Trustees' Association work with the Department where their particular interests are concerned.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

History and Organization of the Department of Public Health

In March, 1906, the first Public Health Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature. It provided for the creation of the Provincial Board of Health consisting of five members, with full authority and responsibility for administering the health laws of the Province. By this Act the Province was divided into Health Districts, and a Board of Health was constituted in each District under the supervision of the Provincial Board of Health. The first Provincial Board was appointed in 1907, and was composed of the following members: Dr. J. D. Lafferty, Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Dr. C. N. Cobbett, Dr. L. E. W. Irving, and Mr. R. B. Owens.

The Public Health Act of 1907, was repealed in 1910, and a new Act passed. The new Act gave the Provincial Board power to draft Regulations covering the activities of the Public Health Branch. From 1905 to 1918, Public Health was a Branch of the Department of Agriculture; from January 1918 to August 1918, a Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary; and from 1918 to 1919, a Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

During the 1919 session of the Legislature, the Department of Public Health Act was passed, by which the Department of Public Health was created and was given authority and responsibility for administering all the Statutes of the Government relating to health.

The officials of the Department of Public Health in March, 1949 were as follows:

- Minister of Health;
- Deputy Minister of Health;
- Director, Division of Communicable Diseases and Director,
Rural Health Units;
- Director of Hospital and Medical Services;
- Director of the Division of Social Hygiene;
- Director, Mental Health Division;
- Director, Cancer Services;
- Provincial Sanitary Engineer and Director
of the Division of Sanitary Engineering
- Director, Public Health Nursing Division;
- Medical Superintendent, and Director of the Division of
Tuberculosis Control;
- Director, Division of Entomology;
- Provincial Bacteriologist and Director of Provincial Laboratory;
- Director, Division of Health Education;
- Supervisor, Division of Municipal Hospitals;
- Chairman, Eugenics Board for the Province of Alberta;
- Deputy Registrar General, Bureau of Vital Statistics;
- Secretary of the Department of Public Health;
- Public Health Nutritionist.

The Department of Public Health is administered by the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and the heads of the various divisions. The Minister is responsible for the general policy of the Department. The Deputy Minister is the executive head of the Department.

The work of the Department is divided into fairly well defined Divisions, as shown on the Organization Chart, with a director with special qualifications in charge of each Division.

Our Provincial Department of Public Health in Action

The health of a nation is a primary consideration in the welfare of the people. The attainment of the highest standard of national health is a dominant national objective. In accordance with these aims our Provincial Department of Public Health strives to maintain and develop a high standard of physical fitness and health in Alberta.

Vital Statistics

Vital Statistics sometimes referred to as the bookkeeping of public health, form the basis of all intelligent public health work. It was not until about two and a half centuries ago, when vital statistics were first collected and tabulated on a national scale, particularly in Great Britain and Sweden, that any real progress was made in arresting the devastating onslaught of disease. The statistics of that period presented a picture of sickness, distress and death, that awakened a consciousness of the seriousness and economic waste caused by preventable disease. Reliable vital statistics are absolutely essential as a basis of public health work.

The Registrar General for the Province is the Deputy Minister of Health and the Deputy Registrar General is the Director of the Division of Vital Statistics. In every District there is a local Registrar, who is usually the Postmaster, with whom all births, marriages and deaths occurring within his District must be registered. The Vital Statistics Act requires that the registration of births shall be made within one month; marriages within three days; and deaths within twenty-four hours and before the burial takes place.

The Division of Vital Statistics collects, arranges and tabulates all statistics of births, marriages, divorces and deaths occurring within the Province and publishes them in an annual report.

The District Health Units

The District Health Units, twenty of which have been set up at Edmonton, Red Deer, Foothills, Lamont, Stettler, Rosebud, Rocky Mountain House, Spirit River, McLennan, Athabasca, Westlock, Two Hills, Holden, Wainwright, Strathmore, Brooks, Macleod, bring preventive medicine and health education to about 25 per cent of the Province.

The staff of each UNIT consists of a medical doctor, registered nurses, a sanitary inspector, and a secretary-technician.

The District Health Officer directs the work of the Unit and his special duties are:

1. Health Education, especially in the matter of disease prevention, nutrition and baby care.
2. The control of all outbreaks of communicable diseases.
3. Immunization work against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever.
4. Pre-natal clinics for instruction in the hygiene of pregnancy.
5. Child Welfare clinics where the Medical Officer can be consulted on all problems of general infant hygiene.
6. School Hygiene—medical examinations of all school children.
7. Life Extension—medical care for those who have reached middle or old age.
8. The Medical Officer meets municipal councils when required to discuss the health problems of the municipality and the Sanitary Inspectors do the field work.

The nurses assist the doctor in health education work, lectures, demonstrations, mothers' conferences, pre-natal work, child welfare, health examinations, and home-visiting. They also supervise the organization of Home Nursing Classes and Junior Health Leagues.

The Duties of the Sanitary Inspector are:

1. The supervision of quarantine, isolation, and disinfection.
2. The inspection of villages, hotels, restaurants, slaughter-houses, dairies, tourist camps, water and milk supplies, and nuisances.
3. Advice regarding the installation of water supply and sewage disposal systems.

The Secretary-Technician does the office and laboratory work and distributes vaccines and sera.

Hospitals

In 1947 there were one hundred and four hospitals receiving Government grants and twenty-seven Nursing Homes. The total Government grant paid to these hospitals in 1947 was \$858,000.00. Nursing Homes do not receive Government grants.

All hospitals are inspected annually and the Hospital Inspection Branch acts in an advisory capacity in all hospital administration.

Municipal Hospitals

The first Municipal hospital was opened at Mannville in 1919. There are now fifty-seven hospital districts in the Province. They are operated under the provisions of The Municipal Hospitals Act, first passed in 1917 and amended and revised in 1929 and 1942, which provides for a system of municipal hospitalization. These municipal hospitals are supported by a tax on all property situated within the hospital district, and in most hospitals by the payment of a rate of \$1.00 per day for each patient admitted. As approved hospitals they also receive a Government grant.

The organization and supervision of municipal hospitals comes

under the direction of the Supervisor of Municipal Hospitals of the Department of Public Health, but each municipal hospital is administered by its own local board.

For those in the hospital areas who are not ratepayers provision is made whereby they may obtain the benefits of the scheme by the payment of a certain annual sum, which is usually \$6.00.

Free maternity hospitalization is now provided for all women who have resided in the province for twelve months out of the twenty-four months immediately preceding their admission to hospital. The hospital treatment includes twelve days public ward maternity service in an approved hospital and is available for all women, rich or poor, with the necessary residential qualifications.

Free hospitalization is provided for Old Age Pensioners, Blind Pensioners and recipients of Mothers' Allowance and the dependents of these groups are provided free with complete medical care, complete hospitalization for any condition that is in need of active treatment, complete dental care, with three minor exceptions, and with free glasses when considered necessary.

Mental Hygiene

Mental Hygiene is a large branch of the Department of Public Health operating the Mental Hospitals at Ponoka, Oliver, Claresholm and Raymond and the Provincial Training School at Red Deer, as well as the Provincial Guidance Clinics.

In these mental institutions "those who are unfortunate enough to be sick or crippled in mind" receive scientific and sympathetic medical and nursing care.

Provincial Guidance Clinics are held at regular intervals in cities and towns throughout the Province. The purpose of these clinics is to make available the advice of experts in this field at centres to which early mental cases—cases presenting behavior problems in the schools or the community—and other personality difficulties, may be referred for examination. An effort is made to assist such cases in making the necessary adjustments to their environments.

Any inquiries should be sent to the Director of the Division of Mental Health, Dr. R. R. MacLean, Ponoka.

The Eugenics Board controls the working of a special Act by which sterilization of certain individuals attempts to reduce the volume of mental and other defects which are of an hereditary nature.

The Communicable Diseases division of the Department has four separate groups working on four different phases of communicable disease control; General Communicable Diseases; Venereal Diseases; Tuberculosis and the Special Survey on Sylvatic Plague, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Tularaemia.

1. The commonest of the communicable diseases in Alberta are: mumps, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis.

The Health Education program of this Division is particularly concerned with the instruction of the public in regard to the control of communicable disease and especially in regard to immunization against such preventable diseases as smallpox and diphtheria.

2. Under the **Tuberculosis** Division in Alberta, free treatment is provided by the Provincial Government for all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and free clinics are provided at most of the larger centres in the Province where patients at the request of the family doctor are examined. Sanatorium beds are maintained at Keith, near Calgary, and in three Edmonton hospitals. In addition by law, beds must be available in any approved hospital for the care of tuberculosis patients, if needed.
3. The **Social Hygiene** Division, by the operation of clinics and by means of popular and scientific lectures seek to cure and control venereal diseases. Social health, by the observance of the rules and ideals of health and good citizenship must be the aim of each one of us.
4. **Plague survey** work has been in progress for several years through the southern part of the Province in an attempt to discover the areas where insects are infected with Rocky Mountain Fever or with Sylvatic plague. Ticks so infected can transmit the disease to human beings. Since there have been only a very few cases, or suspected cases, of these diseases in the Province, the survey work is an effort to prevent them from ever becoming a serious menace.

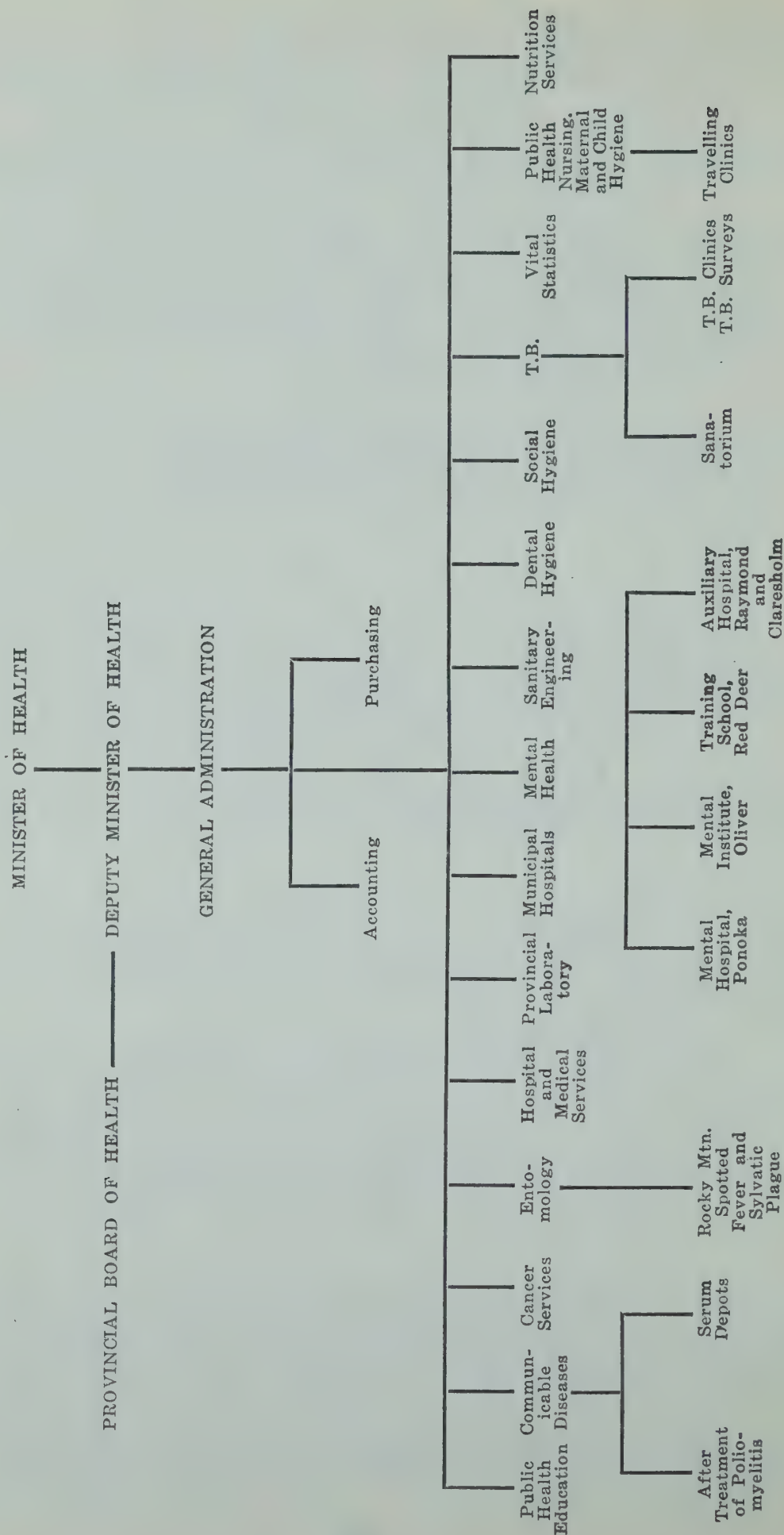
The Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act was put into effect in 1941 to combat a disease which ranks second in the list of causes of deaths.

Two diagnostic clinics, one in Calgary and one in Edmonton, have been established, to which patients may be referred by their family physician. This service now covers free radium and X-ray treatment and surgical treatment.

Patients referred to hospital by a written order from the Clinic, for diagnostic purposes, will have their hospital maintenance paid by the Clinic during this diagnostic procedure only, covering a period not exceeding fourteen days. As soon as the diagnosis is complete and patients begin to receive treatment, they must make provision for their own hospitalization as long as they remain in hospital receiving treatment.

The Poliomyelitis Sufferers' Act which went into effect in 1938 provides for free treatment for patients suffering from paralysis due to Poliomyelitis, and vocational training and academic instruction for children whose parents are not able to pay for such training. This work is carried on in the University Hospital, Edmonton, and the Junior Red Cross Hospital, Calgary. The aim of this training is to provide such assistance as will enable such persons to become self-supporting as far as possible.

DIVISIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH—APRIL, 1949



To those suffering from **diabetes** who are in need of insulin but are unable to pay for it, the Department supplies this insulin free of charge.

The Public Health Nursing Division has a staff of some 42 nurses working in both urban and rural communities.

A public health nurse is stationed in each of the following centres: Calgary, Medicine Hat and Vegreville. In the larger centres the work consists chiefly in the operation of Baby and Pre-school Clinics, and a generalized public health program in Medicine Hat and Vegreville.

Some 35 district nurses are located in rural areas far removed from medical and hospital care. A furnished cottage with fuel and water are supplied by the community served. Office equipment and a small dispensary is supplied by the Department of Health.

These nurses carry out a maternal program, visit the sick in their homes, give First Aid treatments and conduct regular office hours. They carry out a generalized public health program including infant and pre-school care, school inspection and an immunization program.

Many forms of public service radiate to the community from the nurse's cottage.

The Provincial Laboratory, located in the Medical Building of the University of Alberta, is directed by the Provincial Bacteriologist. The services of the Laboratory are available to all doctors, hospitals and Boards of Health in the Province. The work performed comprises numerous types of bacteriological, pathological, serological and clinical examinations, relating to the detection and control of disease. Medical students receive instruction in laboratory diagnostic methods in this laboratory. Sera and vaccines are also distributed from our Provincial laboratory.

Sanitary Engineering is one of the major forces in the battle against disease. The Provincial Sanitary Engineer examines all water works schemes, sewerage schemes, sewage disposal plants and all proposed hospital sites within the Province. Particular attention is given to the inspection of water supplies. Encouragement is given to, and pressure exercised upon local Boards of Health to comply with Provincial Regulations in matters of health, particularly in regard to food supplies and the disposal of wastes.

Division of Entomology

In May, 1944, a Division of Entomology was established in the Provincial Department of Health for the control of insect-borne diseases. It was made responsible for spotted fever, plague, tularaemia and encephalomyelitis surveys, and for rat exclusion work. It was also given the responsibility of advising on the control of insect pests generally. This new division is the first of its kind in Canada, and its inclusion within the Department of Health is an acknowledgment of the importance of insect control as a part of full-time preventive public health services. It is also an indication of the progressive spirit of the

department in supplying such services. The control of insect-borne diseases in Alberta actually started in 1938 when investigations into the occurrence of spotted fever, plague and tularaemia were undertaken. Since that time it has been shown that all of these diseases are well-established here. Spotted fever infection, which is transmitted to man through the bite of infected rocky mountain spotted fever ticks, is prevalent in Southern Alberta, particularly in the southeast portion. Eleven human cases, of which six were fatal, have occurred since 1936. There is no treatment for the disease, but prevention through vaccination is possible and is practised. Since 1940 approximately 4,350 persons living at Manyberries, Redcliff and Thelma have been vaccinated with a resulting decrease in the number of cases. Vaccination against spotted fever is supplied free of charge in those areas designated as harbouring ticks carrying the infection. Plague, which is a disease of such rodents as rats, ground squirrels (gophers), and mice, is transmitted to man through contact with infected animals and through the bite of infected fleas. Plague infection in ground squirrels and their fleas is present over a large area in South-Eastern Alberta. Tularaemia, or rabbit fever, is a disease of rodents and rabbits, and can be transmitted to man through handling diseased animals and through the bite of infected insects.

Public Health Education Division

From our first year in school we devote some of our time in the classroom to health education starting with simple health habits such as cleaning our teeth and general cleanliness: we learn how the various parts of the body function, and discover what science has done to prevent and cure the diseases which attack the human body. In the high school we study more advanced health problems, mental health and home nursing. Ignorance in matters of health is harmful not only to the uninformed individual but to all those who come in contact with him. Knowledge makes us aware of the value of good health. The Public Health Education Division assists in the health educational work in the schools, sends out lecturers (who can if necessary speak in foreign languages), to rural communities, maintains a library of moving picture films on health topics, sends out free of charge pamphlets on a wide variety of health subjects with special emphasis on educational service to mothers on pre-natal and post-natal care.

Local Health Boards

The Public Health Act provides for local Boards of Health. Each city, town, village, and municipal district has a local Board which is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Act within its boundaries. In towns and cities the local Board of Health consists of the Mayor, Medical Officer of Health, the municipal engineer (if any) and three ratepayers. In villages and municipal districts the local Board of Health is composed of members of the council, the medical officer of health (if any) and the sanitary inspector (if any). It is through these and other local organizations that the Department of Public Health serves the people of the Province.

Nutrition Division

This division is a comparative newcomer to the Department of Health. The importance of good nutrition has grown increasingly during the last few years and in February, 1947, the Nutrition Division was formed to keep pace with these developments.

The main purpose of the division is the education of as many Albertans as possible in the establishment and maintenance of good food habits with resulting benefits in improved health and efficiency.

To accomplish this, nutrition information is kept up-to-date and contacts maintained with many groups of people. The Division works in co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, and supplies of pamphlets, posters, exhibits, films and filmstrips pertinent to nutrition are available.

Personal contact is made with the Public Health Nurses and Public Health Units whenever possible and schools are visited at intervals. Talks on general nutrition and films for different age level groups of school children are given and school lunch programs inaugurated.

Another phase of the work includes nutrition articles for professional magazines and broadcasts to the general public.

Your Nutrition Division is also participating in the important diet survey investigations being carried on in Alberta. Results of such surveys will point the way to bigger and better nutrition programs throughout the whole province.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

The Department of Industries and Labour assists in the development of the natural resources of the Province, formulates and administers legislation to create improved business conditions and aids the expansion of Provincial Industries.

The Department is also responsible for the administration of all labour legislation.

The Chief Officials responsible for this work are:

- Minister of Industries and Labour
- Deputy Minister of Industries and Labour
- Chairman, Board of Industrial Relations
- Secretary to the Department
- Chief Licensing Officer
- Chief Inspector, Board of Industrial Relations
- Supervisor of Co-operative Activities
- Statistician
- Director of Apprentices
- Chairman, Provincial Marketing Board
- Examiner, Tradesmen's Qualification Act

Board of Industrial Relations

The Board of Industrial Relations administers the Alberta Labour Act. Under the provisions of this Act, the Board has jurisdiction over minimum wages, hours of work, holiday pay, overtime payments, and other conditions of work affecting the welfare of the workers of the Province.

The Act also grants to labour, full collective bargaining rights and provides the procedure for the settlement of disputes through negotiation, conciliation, and arbitration.

The Act applies to all persons, employees and employers in the Province except persons who are farm labourers or domestic servants in private homes.

The Alberta Labour Act provides also for the establishment of Industrial Standards schedules in industries where the employees or employers petition the Minister and where the majority of both parties have mutually agreed to the terms of the schedule. These schedules provide for uniform wages and working conditions in each industry.

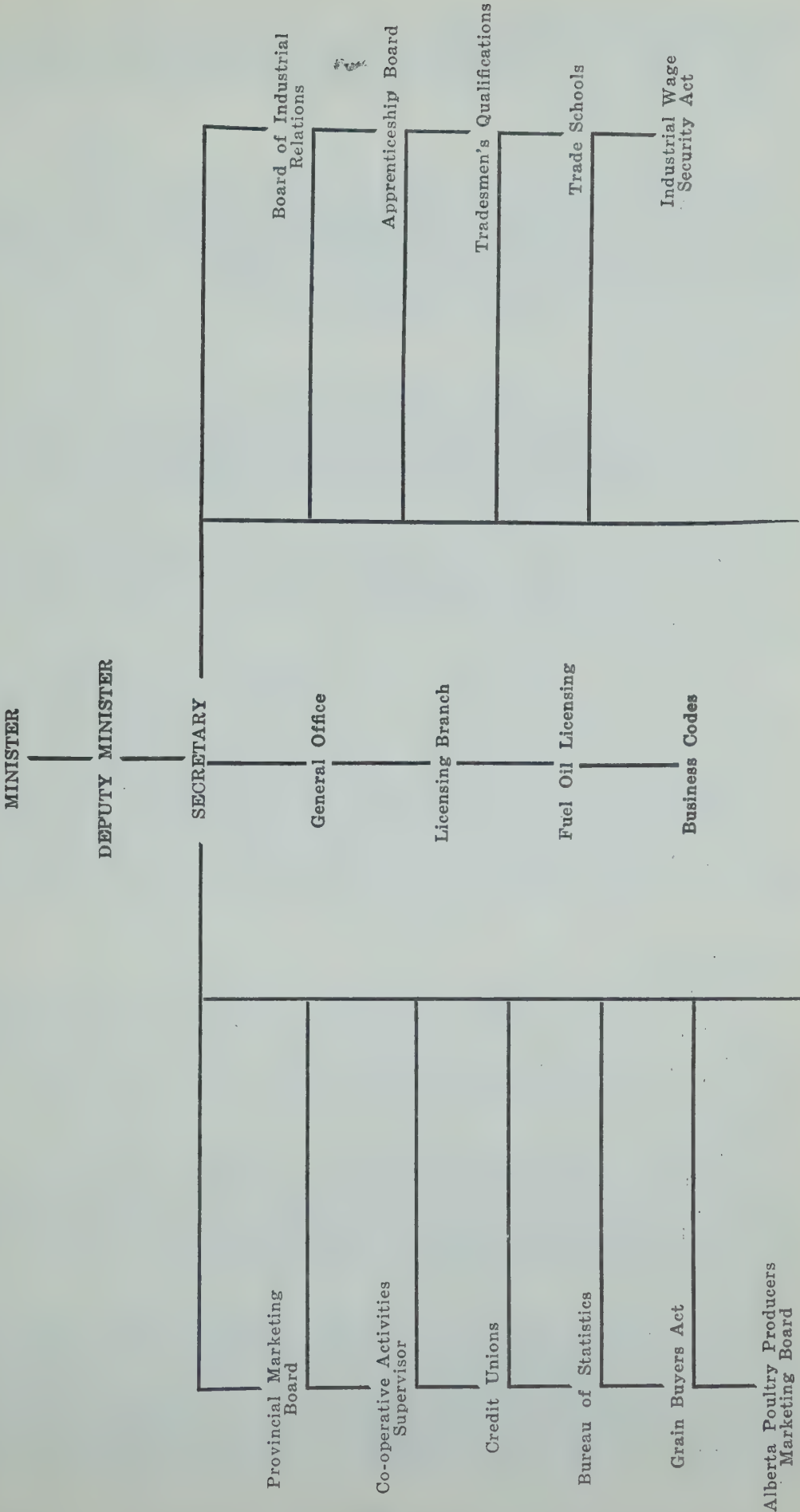
Industrial Wages Security Act

The Industrial Wages Security Act is another important industrial and labour statute. This Act protects the employees in the coal and lumber industries by guaranteeing the payment of wages by employers who default their payrolls. In these industries, employers must deposit with the Minister, sufficient security to cover the highest monthly payroll in the year.

Tradesmen's Qualification Act

The Tradesmen's Qualification Act provides for examinations in a number of the trades such as steamfitting, plumbing, electrical, etc., and thus protects skilled tradesmen and the public from inferior competition and workmanship.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR



Trade Schools Regulation Act

The Trade Schools Regulation Act provides for the maintenance of a high standard of instruction and generally protects the students attending trade schools.

The Apprenticeship Act

The Apprenticeship Act regulates the indenture terms, wages, standard of instruction, for all apprentices to trades. An Apprenticeship Board, Provincial Trade Advisory Committee, and Local Advisory Committees administer the regulations.

Licensing Branch

The Fuel Oil Licensing Act provides for the licensing of both Wholesale and Retail dealers in Fuel Oil.

Under the Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act provision is made for the licensing of wholesale and retail trade dealers in the Province, service stations, garages, restaurants, saw mills and other lines of business.

Track-buyers of grain are licensed under the Grain Buyers' Licensing Act. Auctioneers are licensed under The Sale of Chattels by Public Auction Act. Operators of Trade Schools are licensed under The Trade Schools Regulation Act.

Licensing was established in the general public interest and as a protection to the public and as between merchants themselves both in the manner in which the public was being served from the various business activities in the Province and in the relationships of one merchant to another. It was also intended as a protection to those who are employed in stores and other business places in the matter of hours of work, and wages, and as a general rule to ensure that the business establishments of the Province were conducted along practical and ethical lines.

Co-operatives

In Alberta today there are over three hundred and fifty-three active co-operative societies which include such enterprises as general stores, coal mines, irrigation, rural electrification, marketing co-operatives which sell farm products (wool, seed, potatoes, etc.), creameries, cheese factories, etc.

What is a Co-operative business? A co-operative business is set up by a group of individuals to obtain services for themselves at cost. It tries to render the greatest possible benefit to its members and not to make the largest possible profit. A co-operative distributes any surplus income over the cost of doing business among those who are served by it.

This is how a co-operative creamery might work. The farmers deliver their milk or cream to the creamery. The produce delivered by the patrons is pooled. The butter is made and sold, and at the end of the month the co-operative's net income is divided up amongst its members according to the amount and quality of the product they put into the pool.

The Alberta Government requires all co-operatives to register and submit financial statements to the Co-operative Activities Supervisor. This supervision is a protection to the members and patrons of these co-operatives.

Credit Unions

A credit union is a group of people organized for the purpose of saving or borrowing money. Each member becomes a shareholder and is then permitted to deposit or withdraw his savings or borrow money. In Alberta there are 205 such credit unions with assets of nearly 3½ million dollars. These Credit Unions are supervised by the Department of Industries and Labour.

Provincial Marketing Board

The Provincial Marketing Board operates, in various parts of the Province, a special service to farmers. Through the Board, farmers can purchase farm implements, binder twine, and other requirements.

The Board often acts as a special agent of the Government in assisting various types of business as required. For example, the Board supervised the demolition of army camp buildings, and the sale of the demolition materials to veterans wishing to build homes.

Assistance is also provided for businesses in securing materials which are difficult to obtain.

Bureau of Statistics

The collection and compilation of Statistics is of value not only to the various Departments of Government, but also to the public who find the facilities of the Bureau an important source of information.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

It was in 1930, when the Dominion Government handed over to the Alberta Provincial Government the administration of the natural resources of the province, that the Department of Lands and Mines came into being. With the development of these natural resources the volume of work for this department reached a point in 1948 where it was considered necessary by the Alberta government to increase the efficiency of the work of the government by creating two new departments. Hence on March 31, 1949 the Department of Lands and Mines ceased to exist and on April 1, 1949 two new departments, the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines and Minerals took its place.

The chief officials of the Department of Lands and Forests are:—

- The Minister of Lands and Forests;
- The Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests;
- Departmental Solicitor;
- Director of Lands;
- Director of Forests;
- Fish and Game Commissioner;
- Director of Technical Division;
- Radio Superintendent.

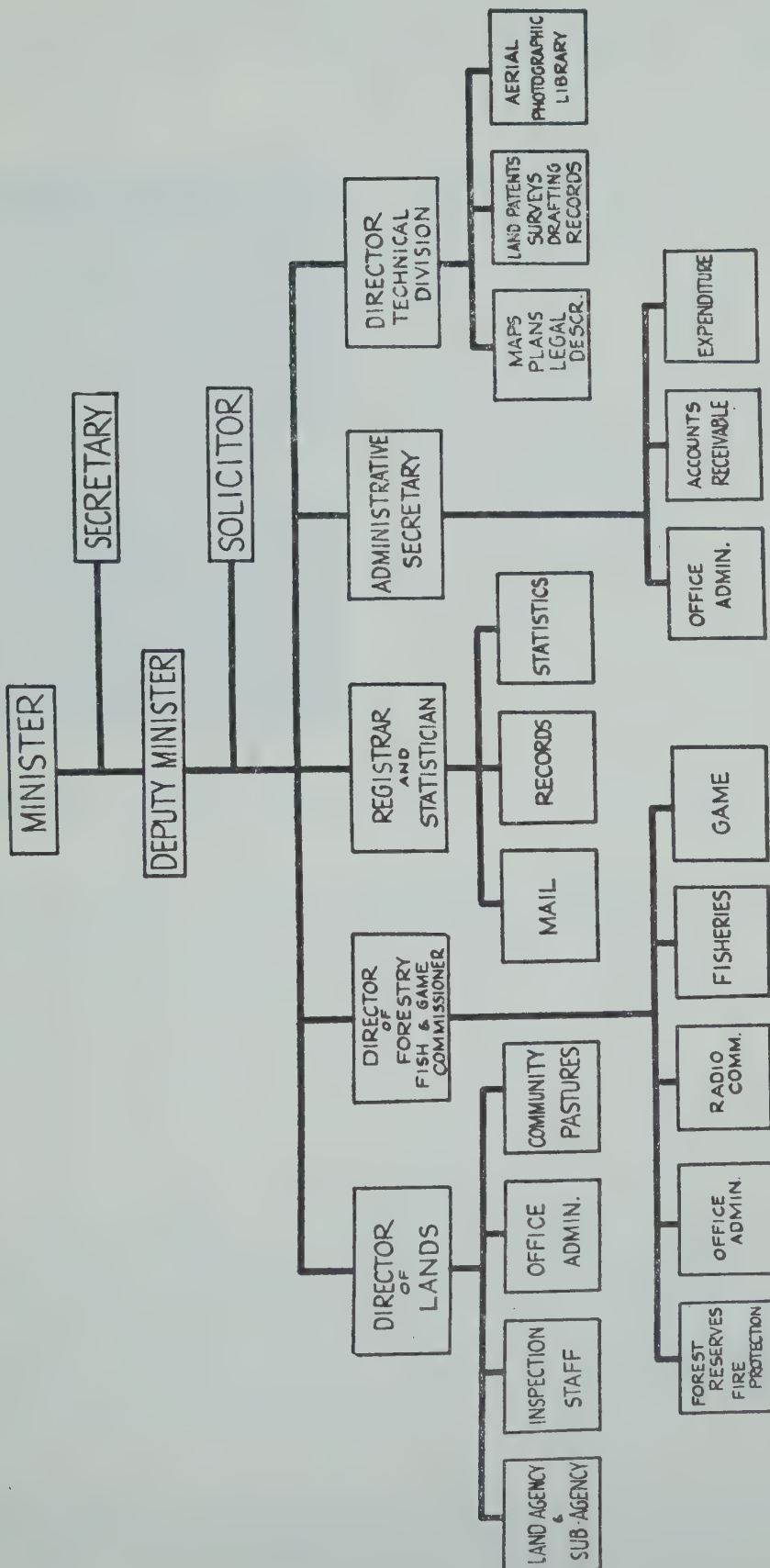
Lands Branch

The Lands Branch of this Department, through the Director of Lands, Edmonton, Land Agency Office at Peace River, Office of Information at Calgary and Sub-Agency Offices at other points throughout the Province disposes of public lands by long term leases such as Homestead Lease, Cultivation Leases, Grazing Leases, by issuing annual permits and by land sales.

The granting of homesteads was discontinued in 1939 and in its place Homestead Lease regulations have been established. The Government of Alberta took this step to protect settlers and to assist them in establishing themselves on the land, for under the old Homestead regulations many settlers became burdened with taxes and eventually lost their homesteads. The terms of the Homestead Lease are favourable to the lessee and assist him to become established on agricultural land without incurring debts. When the lessee has performed his duties as a homesteader for five years he may purchase the land for a nominal sum or if he performs the duties for ten years he is granted title free of charge. The homesteader's duties include residence on or near the land leased and the preparing of a certain acreage for crop each year.

Before public lands are leased they are classified to determine the best use for which they are suited. All leases require that the land be utilized in accordance with good agricultural practice.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & FORESTS



Forestry Branch

The Forestry Branch, under the Director of Forestry, is concerned with the administration and protection of Alberta's forests. In 1948 an agreement was made with the Dominion Government whereby the East Slope Forest Reserves including the Crowsnest, Bow River and Clearwater Reserves, were to be administered by what is known as the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board with a chairman and one member appointed by the Dominion Government and the third member appointed by the Provincial Government. The Dominion Government undertook to furnish funds for capital expenditure to the amount of \$6,300,000.00 to be expended in a period of five years. They also undertook to contribute to funds for the maintenance of the Forest Reserve to a maximum of \$175,000.00 in any one year, whereas the province undertook to contribute an amount of \$125,000.00 per year, which may be increased by the amount of revenue obtained from these Reserves to the full amount of \$300,000.00 allocated for maintenance of the East Slope.



In addition to the East Slope Forest Reserves, the province maintains the Brazeau-Athabasca Forest immediately adjoining the East Slope and running north on the east side of Jasper Park and continuing to the north of it. There is also a small but very important Forest Reserve in Southeastern Alberta known as the Cypress Hills Forest Reserve which supplies the farmers in that district with fuel, fence posts, corral rails and other wood products. In addition, the north half of the Province of Alberta is divided into forest districts under what is known as the Northern Alberta Forest Division.

The Forest Reserves are under the direct supervision of the Forest Superintendents and their assistants who employ Rangers, Assistant Rangers, lookout men and casual labor to keep up improvements and to protect the forests from fire. In the Northern Alberta Forest Division the work is under the supervision of Chief Rangers and Timber Inspectors, under whom work Assistant Timber Inspectors, Rangers, and Assistant Rangers carrying out work similar to that on the Forest Reserves.

The principal work of forest rangers, who are the backbone of our Service, is the protection of our forests from fire and other agencies in order to preserve and maintain a perpetual forest. Fire protection is the biggest single factor in their work.

Human beings are the principal cause of forest fires. A great many

of our fires are started by settlers failing to exercise due caution in the disposal of brush from clearing operations or the disposal of debris. In spite of repeated warnings, publicity campaigns, fires are continually started with the result that settlers are burned out, timber is lost to the province and the top soil is burned so that it will not produce a crop for years to come.

To control forest fires it is necessary that the Forest Service maintain a great many improvements such as roads, trails, telephone lines, radio communication, and keep up fire fighting equipment of various kinds and the personnel so trained that they are at all times ready to move at a moment's notice to take action on any fire that threatens lives, property or timber resources.

At the time that the Resources were transferred to the Province of Alberta from the Dominion, the Forestry Branch was disposing of approximately fifty million feet of lumber per year. This amount increased gradually to approximately 146 million just prior to the last great war. During the war and since that time the demand for lumber has steadily increased, until during the past year the province has been producing approximately 400 million feet of lumber.

The production of this large amount of lumber is a considerable drain on our forest resources, and it is now most desirable that an inventory be taken of our forest resources to determine whether the amount being cut is within the limits of the increment attained each year, taking into consideration the losses by fire and other agencies. This work is to be undertaken in the very near future.

The Forest Service operates a tree nursery adjacent to the city of Edmonton from which trees are distributed to farmers throughout the province who have on their land either established shelterbelts or natural windbreaks. The bulk of those trees distributed are coniferous, which are planted amongst the deciduous species common in shelterbelts on farm property.

Technical Division

Plans of surveys are recorded and legal metes and bounds, descriptions, plans and sketches are prepared for the disposal of our natural resources by Notifications, Leases, Permits, Licenses, etc., in accordance with the provisions of The Public Lands Act. A complete set of plans of the whole of the Province has been prepared and is kept up, showing the changing dispositions of the lands from day to day so that a bird's-eye view may be obtained as to the extent of the alienations of the resources. Vast areas of the Province are still unsurveyed and from time to time new surveys are made of desirable agricultural land. As a result of the war there is a large back log of survey work to be done. These surveys are executed upon request from this Department through the Director of Surveys of the Department of Public Works. Provision has been made for survey parties to be employed so that many of these long outstanding surveys may be executed. However as registered Al-

berta Land Surveyors are swamped with work on account of the unprecedented industrial development, particularly in oil, it may be some time before the services of the surveyors may be secured for this work.

Many desirable maps of the Province have been designed and published. Details of such Provincial and also Dominion publications appear on the list at the back of the text. Particular reference may be made to our natural resources map showing in addition to the natural resources, the highways, railways, power lines, and air lines, etc. These maps are available to the public upon prepayment of the charges.

Provision has also been made to establish an Aerial Photographic Library, which will be most useful, not only to all Government Departments, but to settlers and industrialists who are interested in the topography of any particular surveyed or unsurveyed areas.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS

This is one of the two new departments set up in 1949 to replace the Department of Lands and Mines. As its title suggests this Department is responsible for the disposition of Crown-owned Mineral Rights and for the regulation of mining and drilling operations in the Province.

The chief officials in this Department are:

- The Minister of Mines and Minerals;
- The Deputy Minister;
- Provincial Geologist;
- Departmental Solicitor;
- Statistician;
- Director of Mineral Rights;
- Chief Assessor;
- Superintendent, Technical Division;
- Director of Mines;
- Mining Recorder, Edmonton;
- Mining Recorder, Calgary;
- Chairman and Members of the Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board.

Mineral Rights Division

The Mineral Rights of 147,000,000 acres of the province are owned by the Crown. The Mineral Rights Division is responsible for the enforcement of regulations respecting these rights which produce revenue from fees, rentals, licenses, royalties and unearned increment taxes, amounting to more than \$12,000,000.00 yearly.

Mineral Taxation Division

This division is responsible for the administration of the Mineral Taxation Act. This Act provides for the collection of an acreage tax from all owners of Mineral rights. Such owners are required to supply the Deputy Minister with a description of the tracts owned, stating the kind or kinds of minerals concerned.

If the land is in a producing area, as defined by the Minister, a tax is imposed on the principal minerals. Such minerals are assessed in this division and a notice is sent to the owners.

Technical Division

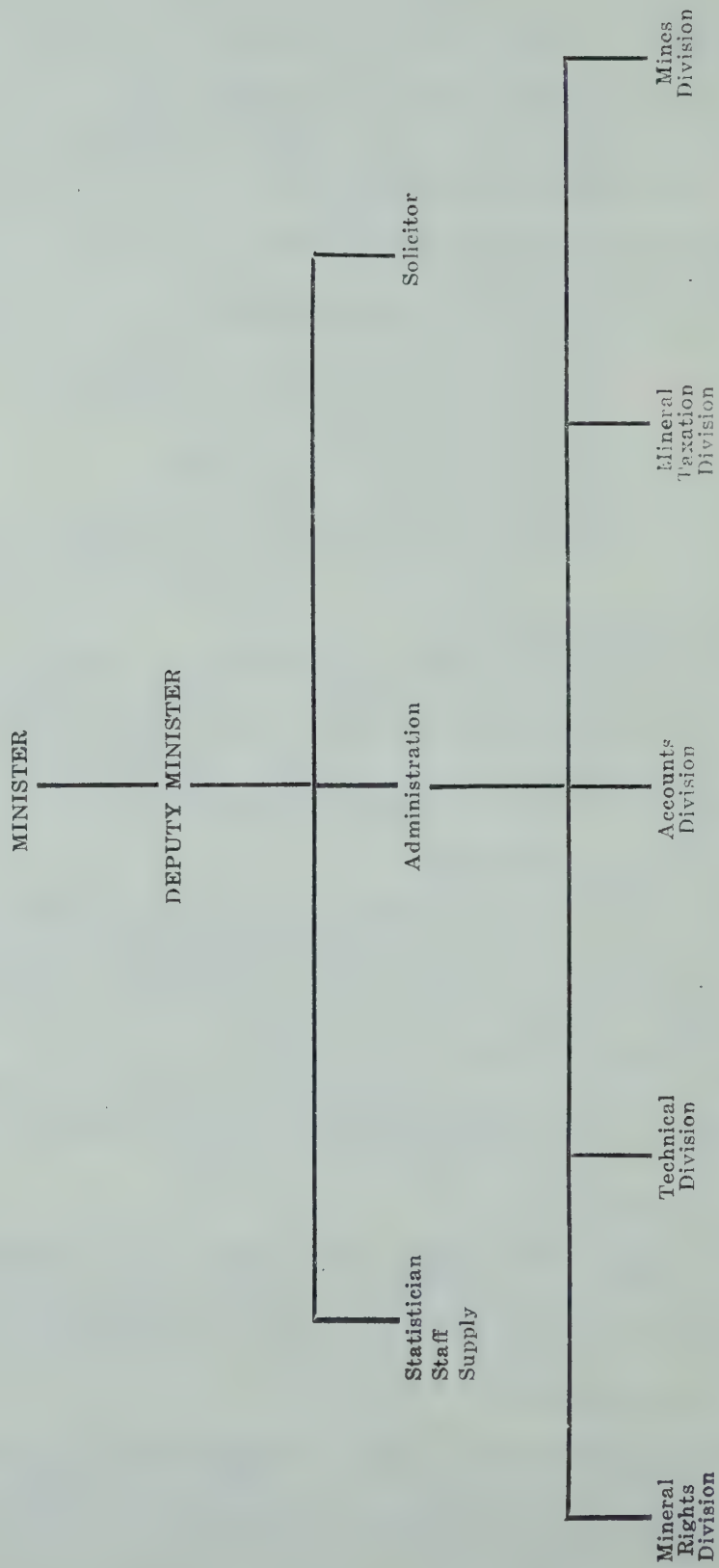
The Technical Division is concerned with Departmental draughting and map making. As oil fields are discovered and developed new maps are required to keep abreast of current developments. These maps are available to the public upon payment of charges necessary to meet cost of publication.

Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board

This Board was organized in 1938 in accordance with provisions of the Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act. The object of this Act is to effect the conservation of oil and natural gas in the Province by regulating production.

The Board consists of a chairman and two members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Head offices are located in Calgary.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS



THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

We cannot understand the work of the Department of Municipal Affairs unless we are familiar with the general setup of local government in Alberta. The following outline will acquaint us with the composition and organization of the various urban and local units, and will explain certain terms used in connection with Municipal Affairs.

Urban

VILLAGE

- (1) Must have fifty occupied dwellings.
- (2) Three Councillors, one elected each year for three years.
- (3) The Mayor must be one of the above Councillors chosen each year by themselves.
- (4) All other officials are appointed by the Council.
- (5) The Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must be approved by the Department.

TOWN

- (1) Must have 700 population.
- (2) Mayor and six councillors elected by ratepayers.
- (3) Mayor elected for two years.
- (4) Two Councillors elected each year for three years.
- (5) All other officials appointed by Council.
- (6) Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must receive the approval of the Department.

CITY

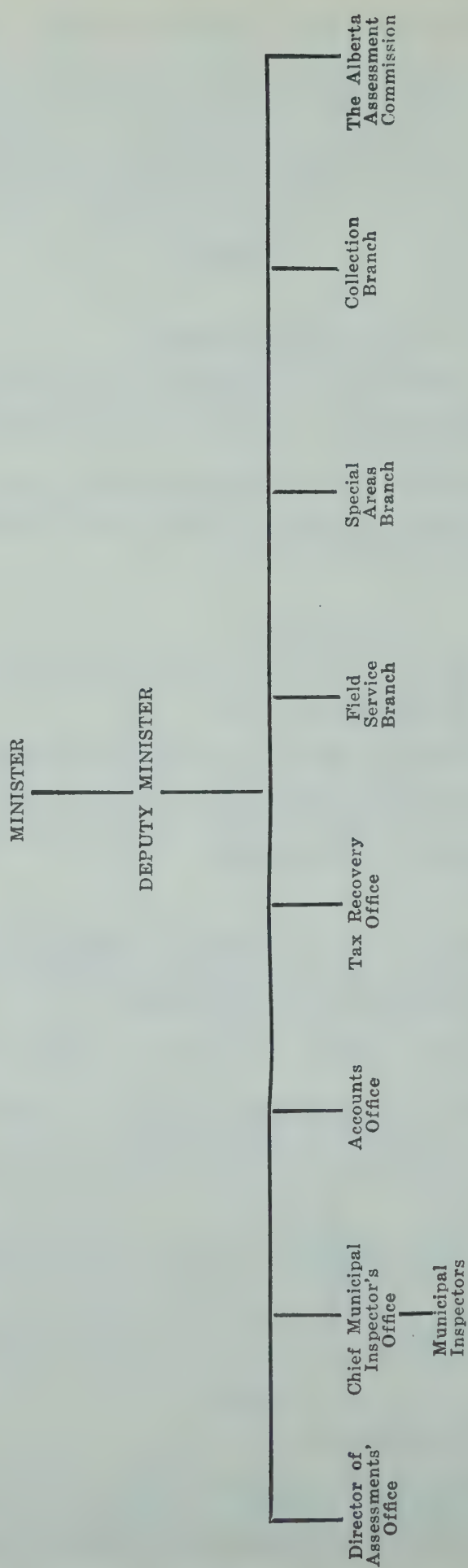
- (1) An application for a "Charter" is granted by a private Act of the Legislature and any change in the Charter must be made by an amending Act of the Legislature.
- (2) Population is usually in excess of 3,000 before a Charter is granted.
- (3) The Charter takes the place of The Town and Village Act and usually contains more authority than that Act.
- (4) Each Charter is for that City only and is independent of any other City.
- (5) Usually eight or ten Councillors or Aldermen half of whom are elected each year for a term of two years.
- (6) The Mayor of a City is elected for either one or two years.
- (7) All other officials are appointed by the Council.

Rural

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

This comprises all the outlying lands in the Province which are not in a sufficiently advanced state to warrant a local Council and are administered by the various Departments of the Government direct.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS



SPECIAL AREAS

Within the Hanna, Consort, Oyen and Lomond Districts there are Special Areas which are under the direct control of the Department of Municipal Affairs. These Special Areas are administered by Boards, the members of which live in the areas concerned in order to keep in close touch with the ratepayers. The Boards are directly responsible to this Department.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

These cover the more thickly populated parts of the Province and in size they average about thirty townships and the general rule is that if they have less than thirty townships they have five Councillors and if they have more than thirty townships they have seven Councillors. There are one or two exceptions to the above rule. The Councillors are elected in such a way that each serves for three years but there is always a majority of the Council on the continuing body. The Reeve is chosen by themselves from among the Councillors and holds office for one year. All other officials are appointed by the Council but, as in the smaller urban areas, the Secretary-Treasurer, Auditor and Assessor must receive the approval of the Department.

The Department of Municipal Affairs

The Department of Municipal Affairs deals chiefly with assessment and taxation, but it also gives assistance to local municipal officers in conducting the affairs of the municipality and is generally concerned with the business management in all municipalities.

The chief officials in this Department are:

- Minister of Municipal Affairs;
- Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs;
- Director of Assessments;
- Chief Municipal Inspector;
- Supervisor of Field Service;
- Chief Collector;
- Accountant;
- Tax Recovery Officer.

Assessment Branch

An assessment is a valuation of property for the purpose of taxation. All owners must pay a direct tax on their property according to its assessed value. The Director of Assessments sets up the method and standard of assessment so that taxation is uniform throughout the province, and in his capacity as Chairman of the Alberta Assessment Commission he deals with adjustments and revisions of various assessments.

Municipal Inspection Branch

The Chief Municipal Inspector and a staff of Municipal Inspectors examine annually the books and records of all towns, villages and municipal districts in the Province, paying particular attention to their by-laws, budgets, methods of finance and the way they exercise their

authority under the various acts. This Branch also looks after any changes in status or boundary in the municipalities.

Field Service Branch

This Branch assesses all land in Improvement Districts and values land for the Tax Recovery Branch, the Administrator of Estates, and the Official Guardian, and also collects a considerable amount of taxes which are remitted by the Field Men to the Accountant. Reports on applications for Mother's Allowances and Old Age Pensions are made by the Field Service. It also inspects and assesses the wild land of the Province.

Tax Recovery Branch

The Tax Recovery Act authorizes the sale of land for unpaid taxes. This Branch supervises the enforcement of this Act, and administers land acquired by the Department under the Act. The Local Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, which allows certain discounts on the payment of taxes, is also administered by this Branch.

Collections and Accounts Branches

The Collections Branch endeavours to collect amounts due to the Province for agricultural advances and other government accounts. The Accounts Branch prepares estimates, compiles levies, sets up assessment and tax rolls and prepares and issues tax notices for each improvement district. It records all money received and makes payments on behalf of Improvement Districts.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

The Provincial Secretary is the keeper of the Seal, Registrar of the Province and the administrator of some twenty-two Statutes dealing with a wide variety of unrelated subjects. This Department appears to be the clearing house for the whole Provincial Government.

The officials responsible for this work are:—

Provincial Secretary;
Deputy Provincial Secretary;
Secretary to Department and Registrar of Companies;
Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner;
Deputy Superintendent of Insurance;
Deputy Fire Commissioner;
Supervisor, Motor Vehicles Branch;
Chairman, Censor Board, Moving Picture Branch;
Inspector of Theatres and Examiner of Projectionists.

Keeper of the Seal and Registrar

All very important documents,—these include Letters Patent such as those issued to King's Counsel, members of the Government on their appointment to the Cabinet, Commissions such as the appointments of Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public, Coroners, etc., and the authentication of such appointments or any public document required for use in the Courts, which are issued in the name of the Province—bear the impress of the Provincial Seal without which these documents would carry no authority. As Keeper of the Seal the Provincial Secretary is responsible for the issue of documents bearing the Seal, and as Registrar for the registration of such documents, which are said to have been issued under the Seal of the Province. All correspondence with the Dominion Government and with foreign countries is carried on through the Provincial Secretary.

The Companies Branch and General Office

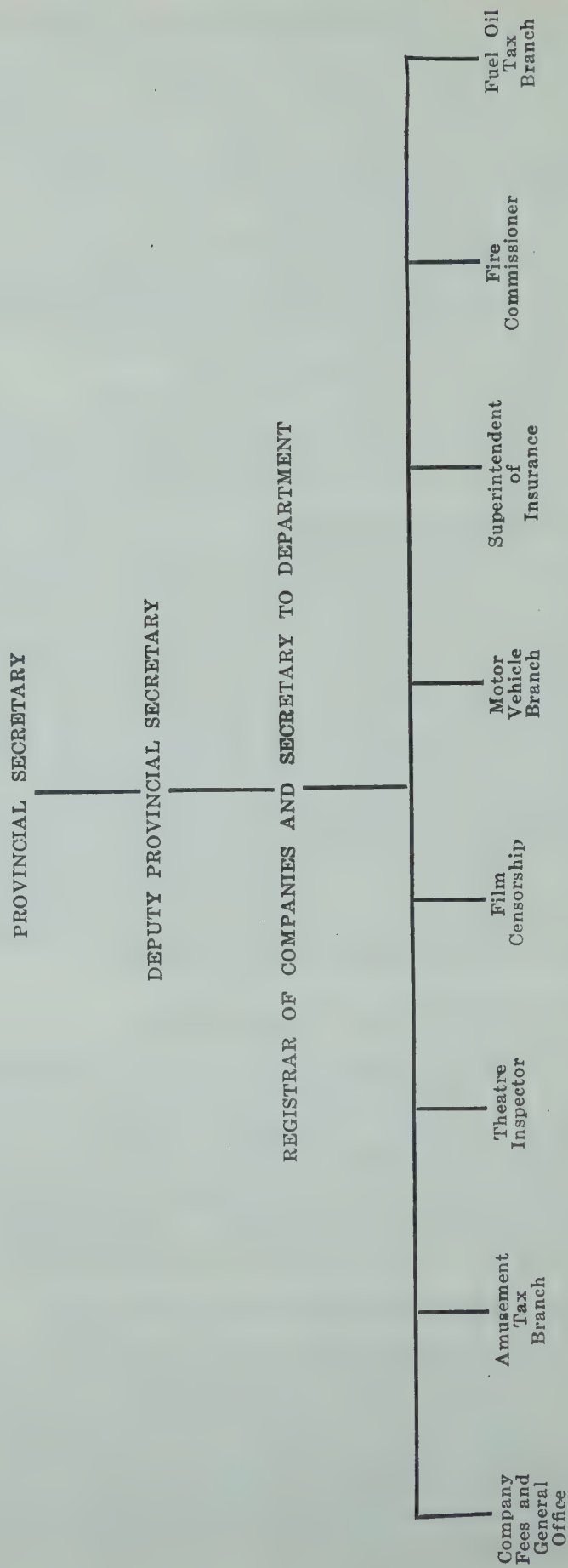
The Companies Branch deals with the incorporation of Alberta Companies, Societies, Religious Societies, Co-operative Associations, Credit Unions, Cemetery Companies, Lodges and Associations. It also registers Extra-Provincial Companies and Trust Companies.

The administration of The Change of Name Act and the issuance of certificates of change of name and The Garagemen's Lien Act, under which statute all liens are recorded, come under The General Office.

Amusements, Theatre and Film Censors Branches

By The Amusements Act and Regulations Governing Theatres, Entertainment Halls, Motion Picture Theatres, etc., the Department receives all amusement taxes which every person in Alberta must pay who attends an exhibition or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an admission fee is charged. This includes pari-mutuel betting, and licensed theatres, entertainment halls, film exchanges, itinerant exhibitors, travelling shows and carnivals. Examinations for projectionists are

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY



conducted and licenses are issued to properly qualified projectionists. This Act also provides for the censoring of all films shown in the Province. The object of this is to maintain our entertainment on a high moral plane by removing anything subversive or unsavoury, so that no offence is offered to any section of the audiences.

The Motor Vehicle Branch

The Department of the Provincial Secretary administers The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, which provides for the licensing and registration of all passenger cars, motorcycles, power bicycles, dealers' and drivers' licenses, and sets forth the rules of the road to be complied with by the motoring public. This Branch administers the Financial Responsibility sections of The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act and suspends and reinstates licenses, pursuant to the provisions of The Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnity Act, of drivers involved in accidents.

The Insurance Branch

This Branch administers The Alberta Insurance Act, The Fire Prevention Act, The Real Estate Agents' Licensing Act, Lightning Rod Act and part of The Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnity Act. Insurance in Alberta is safeguarded by The Insurance Act which provides for the licensing and supervision of insurance companies, insurance agents, insurance adjusters and real estate agents and salesmen.

By the provisions of The Fire Prevention Act, the Provincial Secretary appoints a Fire Commissioner whose duty is to enforce all laws and regulations relative to the prevention of fires; the storage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives, construction and maintenance of fire escapes, the installation of automatic and other fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishing equipment, adequacy of exit in the case of fire from schools, factories, asylums, hospitals, churches, halls and theatres; and the suppression of arson and investigation of the cause, origin and the circumstances of fires. It also directs fire prevention education and inspection of fire brigades.

The Fuel Oil Tax Branch

The Fuel Oil Tax Act imposes a tax of nine cents per gallon on fuel oil but one cent only if purchased in the purple coloured state for agricultural or industrial purposes. By the provisions of this Act, Fuel Oil Inspectors are appointed to assure that purple coloured fuel oil is not used in motor vehicles.

The Floral Emblem Act

The wild rose is the official floral emblem of Alberta. This is how it is worded in the Act. "The flower known botanically as *Rose Acicularis* and popularly called the 'wild rose' shall be adopted as and deemed to be the floral emblem of the Province."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Government, realizing the advantages in having all welfare services combined under a single administration, obtained from the Legislature during its 1944 session, permission to establish a Department of Public Welfare, to which was given the authority to administer the following activities:

Direct Relief—including Hospital and medical services for indigents; Rehabilitation and re-establishment of needy persons on farms and colonies; Child Welfare; Old Age Pensions; Mothers' Allowances and the Veterans' Advisory Commission.

The officials responsible for the work of the Department are:

ADMINISTRATION:

Minister;
Deputy Minister;
Departmental Supervisor.

DIRECT RELIEF: Indigent and Medical Services:
Supervisor.

SINGLE MEN'S RELIEF:
Supervisor.

REHABILITATION and RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF
NEEDY PERSONS ON FARMS and COLONIES:
Supervisor and Chairman.

CHILD WELFARE BRANCH:
Superintendent.

VETERANS' WELFARE and ADVISORY COMMITTEE:
Chairman.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BRANCH:
Chairman;
Superintendent.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE BRANCH:
Superintendent.

As far as direct relief is concerned, provision has been made to assist those of the population who, owing to reasons beyond their control, are unable to obtain the necessities of life. This assistance is given in the form of food, fuel, clothing and shelter or any of them, while medical and hospital services are provided for the needy sick. To obtain any of these services, it is only necessary for the individual to submit a written application to what is known as the local authority, which in the Cities is the Civic Relief Department, while in Municipal Districts, Towns and Villages, it is the respective council, through the medium of its Secretary-Treasurer or Town Clerk. As Improvement Districts are administered directly by the Province suitable represen-

tatives have been appointed to handle all applications of this nature.

To provide for the needs of Single Homeless persons who are no longer able to work, suitable rest homes are operated by the Government at Gunn and Evansburg while for those who, owing to infirmity, are unable to look after themselves, well managed hostels are provided in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. As a further service to the needy, the Province has entered into contracts with a number of doctors who are located in the more remote areas and these provide necessary medical care while the services of the district nurses are at all times available in cases of emergency.

Rehabilitation and Re-Establishment of Needy Persons on Farms and Colonies:

In the year 1940 the Government set aside approximately one and a half million acres of land for the exclusive use of Metis residents of the Province. This land is divided into ten separate colonies situated in various districts throughout the northern part of the Province.

Any member of the Metis Association of Alberta who has resided within the Province for a period of five years immediately preceding his application and who is of good character may settle on this land.

The Government assists settlers to rehabilitate themselves by way of material supplied for building homes, land for breaking, and the free use of pure bred livestock sires. Free education, medical examinations and inoculations are also supplied.

There is, at the present time a population of 1,324 Metis on these areas. Two hundred and forty children are in attendance in the five schools in operation. Three new schoolhouses were built during the summer of 1948.

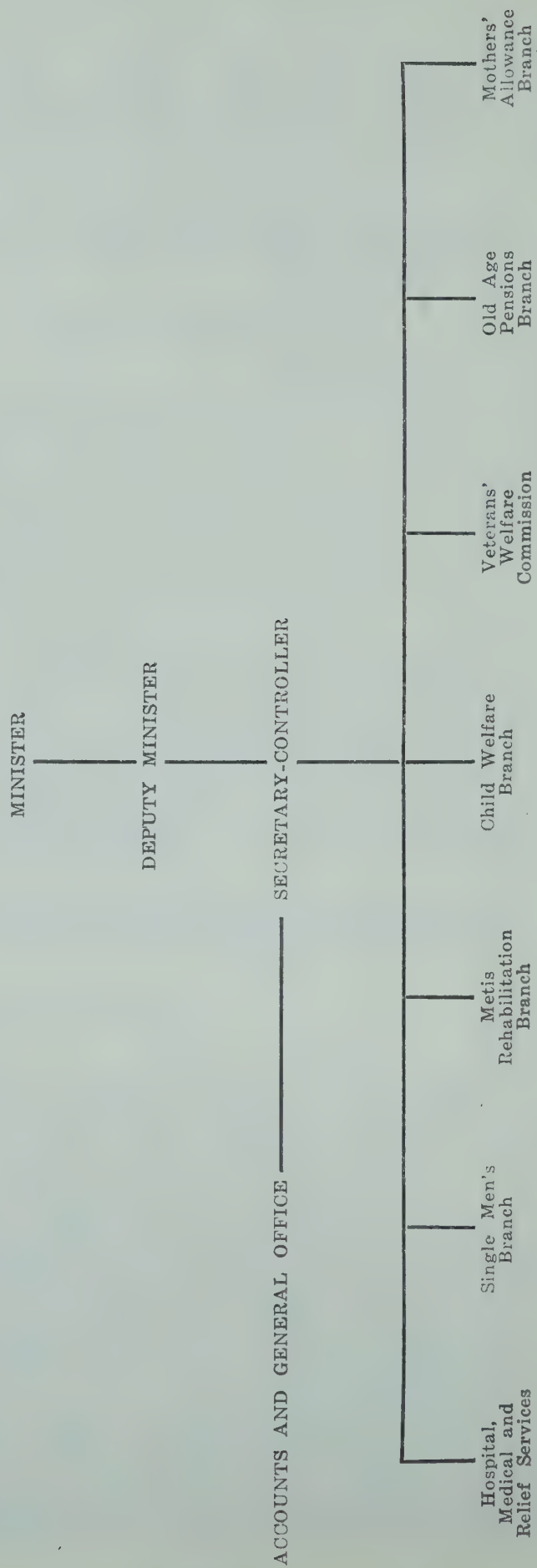
The standard of living now enjoyed by the Metis who have taken advantage of this project amply justifies the policy instituted by the Government.

Child Welfare:

The welfare of our children is of great importance to the nation; it is necessary therefore to see that all legislation affecting the youth of our country is rigidly enforced. The Province of Alberta is justly proud of its laws governing the protection of children. In 1943 the Government of the Province appointed a Committee to investigate and report on all phases of child welfare work being carried on, not only under Government auspices, but by other organizations in the Province. This Committee, in submitting their findings to the Government made certain recommendations. These recommendations were almost entirely embodied in the Act, known as The Child Welfare Act of Alberta, 1944, and amendments thereto.

The Act itself is administered by a Child Welfare Commission, which has all the powers previously held by the Superintendent of Child Welfare who is a member and permanent chairman of the Commission. The duties of the Commission are many and varied. This Commission is

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act—to encourage and promote and assist in the proper care and welfare of the children of the Province—for supervision over all children who are wards of the Province, and various other duties.

One of the most important Committees appointed under the Act is the Home Investigating Committee, which consists of a Chairman and two members. This Committee has the responsibility of investigating the homes of applicants for children, whether for adoption or otherwise. Only when a favourable report has been received by the Committee, is the application given further consideration. To guard further the welfare of the children, legal adoption is not generally permitted until the child has been in the prospective adoptive home for one year, and a District Court Judge has been given satisfactory proof as to the ability of the applicants to perform the duties of parents to the child to be adopted. In addition to the approval of homes, the Committee is made responsible for the inspection of foster homes after children have been placed in them. These homes are inspected periodically, and without advance notice.

It is the duty of the child welfare official appointed by a municipality to investigate all cases of reported neglect of children within its boundaries, and if circumstances warrant the apprehension of any child on this account, such child should be brought before a Judge of the Juvenile Court, who alone has the authority to decide what disposition should be made of the child. If any child is made a ward of the Government, the Child Welfare Commission will immediately assume responsibility for the child; the cost of maintenance of such a child will be paid by the Province and forty per cent of the cost recovered from the municipality.

Full time Judges of the Juvenile Court have been appointed in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. They have jurisdiction not only in the Cities, but at all points throughout the Province. Their services, therefore, can be called upon where knowledge and experience is needed. These appointments in no way affect the jurisdiction of Judges appointed in other parts of the Province, but they can be used wherever it is thought necessary.

Old Age Pensions

The question of introducing an Old Age Pension system to Canada was first discussed in the House of Commons in the year 1907, but at that time the public did not seem to be interested in the matter and it was not until the year 1929 that Old Age Pensions, as we now know them, became a fact.

A person who has reached the age of 70, providing he has lived in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the commencement of pension; or, if he has not resided in Canada for the full period of twenty years as above, but has resided in Canada

prior to such twenty years for twice as long as the total period or periods of his absences from Canada, is entitled to a pension so long as his ordinary income does not exceed a specified amount. The pension which was originally set at \$20.00 per month has now been increased to \$40.00 per month.

This Province, however, being aware of the difficulties confronted by its Old Age Pensioners in meeting the increased cost of living, made early provision for this and decided as far back as the 1st of April 1942, to pay each Pensioner a Supplementary Allowance of \$5.00 over and above the amount of the Pension. This Supplementary Allowance was increased to \$7.50 per month on April 1st, 1949, and is being continued even with the increased pension. It will accordingly be seen that Old Age Pensioners in this Province are now receiving up to a maximum of \$47.50 per month.

Of the total now being paid, approximately fifty-six per cent is borne by the Federal Government, while forty-four per cent is provided by the Provincial Government.

A pension, similar to the Old Age Pension, is available to blind persons who have reached the age of 21.

Contrary to public opinion, a pensioner is not required to transfer his property to the Government. He is left with full use of his property during his lifetime, and in the event of his death, his estate is granted exemptions up to the value of two thousand dollars.

Mothers' Allowances

Mothers' Allowances, as the name implies, are available to needy widows and to wives of men who have been committed to a Mental Hospital under the provisions of The Mental Diseases Act, or to a married woman who has been deserted, without reasonable cause, by her husband for a continuous period of three years, provided they have dependent children under the age of sixteen years.

At the time this measure was first introduced, the age limit for children was placed at fifteen years. This was subsequently considered too low and was increased for both boys and girls, while for those children who continue to attend school and make satisfactory progress, the allowance is payable until their eighteenth birthday is reached. This, in many cases, enables children to acquire two years' additional education.

The scale of allowances now being paid in this Province, which incidentally has increased approximately 65 per cent over the past ten years, compares more than favourably with that given in many of the other provinces. Eighty per cent of the cost of these allowances is now borne by the Province, and in addition thereto the Province grants a Special Allowance up to \$10.00 per month.

Those who receive the allowance directly from the Province are also entitled to assistance under The Federal Family Allowance

Act. No reduction has been made in the scale of Mothers' Allowances on this account nor is any reduction contemplated.

Veterans' Advisory Commission

The Veterans' Advisory Commission consists of a Chairman and two members, all ex-service men, and it is at all time prepared to give advice to returned veterans and to assist them with their problems in becoming re-established in civil life.

Homes for the Aged and Infirm

Recently, the Province, in an effort to improve the lot of those aged or infirm persons who are maintained in licensed homes, made provision for assisting municipalities to the extent of one-half of the cost involved.

Although this policy has been in operation only a short time, a noticeable improvement has taken place in the types of homes that have been made available for this purpose.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The term "public works" includes the public highways, bridges, ferries, and all public buildings owned by the Province, such as the Parliament and Administration buildings in Edmonton, the Agriculture Schools at Olds and Vermilion, the Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary, the court houses, land titles offices, gaols, mental institutes, etc., all of which are built and maintained from public funds. The Department of Public Works controls the construction and maintenance of all such projects.

The chief officials responsible for the work of this Department are:

- Minister of Public Works;
- Deputy Minister of Public Works and Chairman of Highway Traffic Board;
- Highway Commissioner;
- Superintendent of Buildings;
- Superintendent of Mechanical Division;
- Director of Surveys and Town Planning;
- Superintendent of Highways Maintenance.

The Highways Branch

The making and maintenance of roads in Alberta, where there are such vast distances to cover and where the climatic extremes of winter and summer present many problems, is an expensive and difficult job. Operators of bus-services, trucks, schoolvans and cars want better road surfaces; farmers and others who live in the country want more roads. All these are legitimate and justifiable requests because our economic life depends largely upon the construction and maintenance of good roads. At present nearly four thousand miles of main highway are maintained at an annual cost of over one and a quarter million dollars. A program to increase this system to six thousand miles is now in hand. The making and upkeep of district highways and local roads in 1948 cost about \$2,260,000. Before roads can be made the land must be surveyed and rivers and ravines bridged. This work comes under the direction of the Survey Branch and the Bridge Construction and Maintenance Branches respectively.

Town and Rural Planning Advisory Board

The Province of Alberta came into being at a time when a heavy influx of immigration was taking place. Cities, towns and villages sprang up without plan, resulting in unattractive, overcrowded downtown sections in our cities. In the newer residential districts in cities and towns, careful, artistic planning has produced attractive homes in beautiful surroundings. The Town Planning Board reviews town planning schemes and acts as an advisory body. The Board is now particularly concerned with post-war building programs which will give the Province an opportunity to develop attractive residential centres and a pleasing and useful domestic architecture.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



The Buildings Branch

The Buildings Branch directs the general maintenance and repair of all public buildings and the erection of new ones. Some of the buildings concerned were enumerated at the beginning of this section. Almost every year new buildings go up. In 1946, for example, additions to the University buildings in Edmonton were started.

The Mechanical Branch

This Branch maintains and operates the power plants of eight of the largest public institutions in the Province and administers The Steam Boilers Act, The Factories Act, The Welding Act, and The Electrical Protection Act. These Acts involve the investigation of accidents, inspections, the enforcement of safety measures for the protection of workers, and the prosecution of persons who fail to comply with the regulations as set forth in the Acts. Under the Welders and Boilers Acts, those wishing to become welders or engineers are examined and if successful are given a certificate of proficiency, allowing them to work at these trades.

Highway Traffic Board

The Highway Traffic Board regulates the use of roads by heavy traffic, such as buses and trucks and issues licenses to these vehicles. In 1947-48 the following licenses were issued:

Trucks	46,219
Buses	347
Liveries	782
School Buses	793

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND TELEPHONES

This Department is primarily concerned with telephone service throughout the Province of Alberta and the operation of Radio Station CKUA.

The Officials in the Department are:

Minister of Railways and Telephones;
Deputy Minister and General Manager;
General Commercial Superintendent;
General Traffic Superintendent;
General Plant Superintendent;
Chief Engineer;
Comptroller.

These Department Officials direct the operation of the publicly owned telephone system of the Province, known as the Alberta Government Telephones. This includes all long distance lines, and with the exception of the City of Edmonton and one or two other small exchanges, all exchange subscribers' lines within the Province. Numerous rural lines extending from and connected to the many exchange centres, are owned and operated by some 800 farmer organized Mutual Telephone Companies.

The Alberta Government Telephones is a member of the Trans-Canada Telephone System, comprised of the seven major telephone companies across Canada, with long distance talking facilities stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by means of which Canadians may talk with each other anywhere across the Dominion entirely over Canadian lines. In addition, service is available to more than 70 countries or territories throughout the world as well as to ships on the high seas.

As far as Alberta is concerned, the following statistics will give some indication of the growth and expansion of the system during the comparatively short span of five years from 1944 to 1949.

	1944	1949
Miles of Poles	5705	5770
Miles of Aerial Wire	94918	117002
Miles of Underground Wire	46952	61299
Number of Exchanges Over 5000 Stations	1	1
Number of Exchanges 1000 to 5000 Stations	2	5
Number of Exchanges 500 to 1000 Stations	8	20
Number of Exchanges Under 500 Stations	268	282
Number of Exchange Stations	42506	59876
Number of Toll Stations	196	209
Number of Mutual Company Stations	18691	22314
Number of Stations other than A.G.T.	24440	29804
Total Stations — Province	85833	112203

Excluding Mutual Company stations, 80 per cent of the total stations in Alberta are automatic or dial telephones.

CKUA is a non-commercial radio station, operated by the Department. From this station, well organized programs of an educational and cultural nature are broadcast. Programs printed monthly for the guidance of listeners can be obtained by applying to CKUA, Edmonton.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Treasury Department was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province known as "The Treasury Department Act." It is presided over by a member of the Executive Council who is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor as Provincial Treasurer.

The chief officials of the Department at present are:

- Premier and Provincial Treasurer;
- Deputy Provincial Treasurer;
- Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer;
- Provincial Auditor;
- Superintendent of Treasury Branches;
- Director of Purchases;
- King's Printer;
- Supervisor of Co-operative Credits;
- Secretary to Department.

The chief functions of the Department are prescribed by the following acts:

- The Treasury Department Act;
- The Provincial Loans Act;
- The Treasury Branches Act;
- The Saving Certificates Act;
- The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act;
- The King's Printer Act;
- The Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act.

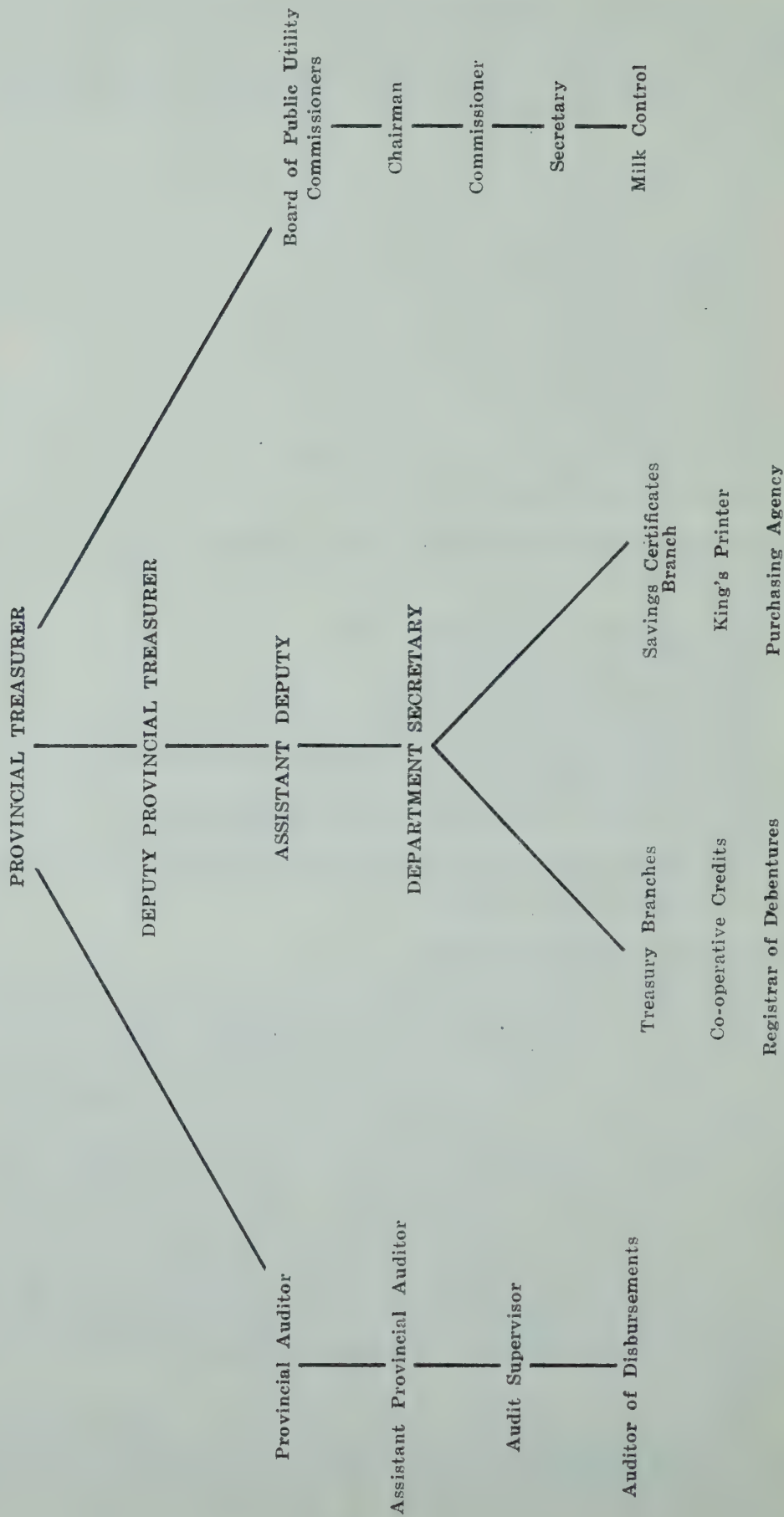
The duties imposed and the powers conferred by these Acts may be briefly described as follows:

The Treasury Department Act:

This Act is Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1942. It prescribes the main function of the Department which is the management and control of the revenue and expenditure of the Province. This function makes it necessary for the Provincial Treasurer to present to the Legislative Assembly, just before the commencement of every fiscal year, his budget for that year, which sets forth, in detail, his estimates of revenue to be collected and of expenditures to be made. When passed by the Assembly, these Estimates control the coming year's expenditures. The Act also provides that all monies received shall be deposited in a Bank or similar institution and all payments shall be made by official cheque or similar instrument signed by or for the Provincial Treasurer and countersigned by or for the Provincial Auditor.

The Provincial Auditor keeps the accounts of the Province which involves the checking of each item of revenue and the approval of every payment. He presents to the Legislative Assembly every year,

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER



the Public Accounts of the Province, a document which sets out, in great detail, all financial transactions of the Province during the latest complete fiscal year.

There is also a body known as the Treasury Board composed of members of the Executive Council. This Board frames regulations respecting the bookkeeping and accounting of the Province and gives decisions on matters referred to it by any member or the Provincial Treasurer or the Provincial Auditor.

The Provincial Loans Act:

This Act prescribes the manner in which the Provincial Treasurer, on behalf of the Province, may borrow money for the purposes of Government. It instructs and guides the Provincial Treasurer in the management of the Public Debt of the Province.

The Treasury Branches Act:

This Act authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to establish and operate Treasury Branches at such points in the Province as he may consider advisable. There are now 45 branches, 15 sub-branches and 111 agencies in Alberta. The branches receive deposits which may be withdrawn or transferred by the depositors by means of special instruments designed for this purpose or by cheque drawn on the Treasury Branch. Deposits bear interest in some cases and may be invested in approved securities or loaned to persons, firms, or corporations which provide security for repayment and pay interest on their borrowings.

The Savings Certificates Act:

This is another Act which enables the Provincial Treasurer to receive deposits of money from the public. He issues certificates of deposit which undertake to pay the depositor a certain rate of interest dependent on whether the principal is payable on demand or at the expiration of one or more years. The money received is not loaned to others or directly invested, but is deposited in the General Revenue Fund of the Province.

The Alberta Government Purchasing Agency Act:

This Act is presently under the supervision of the Provincial Treasurer and is under the immediate management and control of a director of purchases.

It is the duty of this Agency to acquire by purchase or otherwise, all supplies which are required from time to time by any department of the Government.

The King's Printer Act:

The King's Printer is presently attached to the Treasury Department. He is responsible for the publication of "The Alberta Gazette" which contains Government proclamations and official notices. He prints and publishes the Statutes of the Province and all other Government publications. and procures all printing, stationery and general office supplies required by departments of the Government.

The Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act:

This Act was passed to assist farmers who combine to form a Co-operative Credit Society to obtain short term loans to finance their farming operations. Before a loan is made by a Bank, applications are approved and repayment guaranteed by a Society. If the supervisor of Co-operative Credits then approves, the Bank makes the loan which is guaranteed as to repayment by the Provincial Treasurer.

General:

There are many other Acts in which the Provincial Treasurer and the Treasury Department are interested: particularly those that involve advances of money to other Departments of Government or to Municipalities, Associations, Corporations, etc., and those that involve guarantee by the Province of repayments of monies borrowed from lending institutions.

In general, it may be said that the Treasury Department is concerned in any Governmental activities to the extent that they involve the receipt, custody, or payment of money.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

The Workmen's Compensation Board, which was first set up in 1918, is made responsible for the Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1948. This Act is one of the most important of our Industrial Acts. Its provisions and workings should be familiar to all boys and girls before leaving school because many of them will become "workmen" or employers and as such will be protected by this Act. The purpose of the Act is to provide compensation for the loss of earnings, medical treatment for workmen suffering "personal injury arising out of and in the course of their employment" and compensation for their dependents where death results. The Board and a large office staff are located in the Provincial Building in Edmonton with a branch office in Calgary.

The chief officials are:

Chairman;

Two Commissioners;

Four Medical Officers;

Secretary.

The work of the Board falls into three main divisions; Claims, Assessments and Accident Prevention.

Claims

When a workman is injured at his work he is given medical attention and reports his accident to his employer and to the Board. The employer himself advises the Board of the accident. The doctor attending the injured man must also forward periodic reports to the Board. The Board examines these reports and having satisfied itself that the workman sustained an accident coming within the scope of the Act

accepts the workman's claim. Provided the workman is disabled for more than three days he is paid compensation until he is marked fit to resume work. If the workman's injuries are such that when he is ready to resume work he still has a permanent disability he is awarded a pension for life, such pensions being based on the degree of partial disability. The doctor and hospital bills are paid by the Board. About 29,000 accidents of various natures are reported to the Board each year.

Cases involving claims for compensation against the employer which were formerly taken to court by the workman, usually at great expense and delay, are now settled promptly and fairly by the Board.

Assessments

Who pays for this service? The industries themselves are made responsible for the benefits provided under The Workmen's Compensation Act and every employer under this Act contributes according to the amount of the annual payroll and the classification of industry in which he is placed. The industries which come within the scope of the Act are listed and classified in Schedule I of the Act; the classification being according to the risks and dangers involved. Each year all employers are required to furnish the Board with their estimated and actual payrolls. They then pay a certain percentage of that figure to the Board according to their classification. In the case of the lumber industry the assessment is based on the amount of lumber produced and not on the payroll as is done in all other industries.

The monies received by the Board are held in various funds and reserves to cover the costs of medical aid, compensation, pensions, disaster, silicosis and so on.

Prevention of Accidents

It is much more humane and economical to prevent accidents, suffering and death, than to pay for the damage done. The Board is therefore empowered to inspect all places of employment to see that all machinery and appliances are safe, that proper safety precautions are taken to prevent accidents and that the safety appliances prescribed by law are in use, or to determine what more suitable safety devices are necessary. These inspectors also look into the health and sanitary conditions of places of employment. If an employer fails or neglects or refuses to install safety devices, etc., his place of employment may be closed by order of the Board, or other penalties can be imposed. Accident prevention education is carried on by the Board by means of personal calls, literature and motion pictures.

The prevention of accidents is cheap insurance when we consider that the accidents reported to the Board cost several million dollars annually.

THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

The Provincial Library in the Parliament Building, is primarily for the use of the members of the Legislature and during a session of the Legislature, only the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Legislative Assembly may borrow books; but during the recess between sessions, through permission of the Speaker of the Assembly, civil servants and university students, under certain provisions, may borrow books. The public may use the library for reference purposes. There are approximately forty thousand books in the Provincial Library. Biographies, histories, novels, poems, plays, books on philosophy, psychology, economics, art, church history and law, encyclopedias, dictionaries, statutes, Parliamentary reports, and special books are all to be found on the shelves.

In the library are most of the weekly newspapers of the Province, all the daily newspapers and some daily and weekly newspapers from other Provinces of Canada and other countries. The daily newspapers of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge are bound every three months, and these bound copies are used extensively for reference purposes. The library also has approximately eighty Canadian, American and British periodicals.

Many special books and pictures will be found amongst the archive material. The special books include a copy of the "Breeches Bible", Bulkley Journal, Hudson's Bay and Dunvegan Journals, Rundle Journal—photostat copy of Book of Remembrance, etc. Included amongst the pictures are many of special interest to Albertans, such as "Fort Edmonton", The Big House, pioneer, political and church leaders, and ten albums of photographs of early scenes and old timers of Alberta. The library staff consists of three people, the Provincial librarian and three library clerks.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Agriculture:

Hon. D. A. Ure	Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. O. S. Longman	Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
Mr. R. M. Putnam	Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Superintendent of Schools of Agriculture.
Mr. F. H. Newcome	Director of Agricultural Extension.
Mr. A. M. Wilson	Field Crops Commissioner.
Mr. W. H. T. Mead	Live Stock Commissioner.
Dr. E. E. Ballantyne	Director of Veterinary Services.
Mr. D. H. McCallum	Dairy Commissioner.
Mr. C. W. Traves	Poultry Commissioner.
Mr. W. G. leMaistre	Provincial Apiarist.
Mr. P. D. Hargrave	Superintendent, Provincial Horticultural Station, Brooks.
Mr. N. N. Bentley	Principal, School of Agriculture, Vermilion.
Mr. C. E. Yauch	Principal, School of Agriculture, Olds.

Water Resources and Irrigation:

Mr. B. Russell	Director of Water Resources.
Mr. F. R. Burfield	Chief Engineer.

Department of Attorney General:

Hon. L. Maynard, K.C.	Attorney General.
Mr. H. J. Wilson, K.C.	Deputy Attorney General, Collector of Succession Duties and King's Proctor.
Mr. K. A. McKenzie	Acting Legislative Counsel.
Mr. J. E. Hart	Solicitor and Inspector of Legal Offices.
Mr. W. Y. Archibald	Solicitor.
Mr. K. L. Crockett	Solicitor.
Mr. G. H. Hall	Secretary to the Department.
Miss J. McCallum	Law Clerk and Collections.
Mr. R. D. Henderson, K.C.	Public Trustee, Edmonton.
Mr. G. M. Colban	Deputy Public Trustee, Edmonton.
Mr. C. B. Cox	Deputy, Public Trustee, Edmonton.
Mr. D. L. Sloan	Deputy Public Trustee, Calgary.
Mr. J. M. Thom	Registrar, Land Titles Office, Edmonton.
Mr. W. Forbes, K.C.	Registrar, Land Titles Office, Calgary.
Dr. M. M. Cantor	Chief Coroner.

Department of Economic Affairs:

Hon. A. J. Hooke	Minister of Economic Affairs.
Mr. R. R. Moore	Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs.
Mr. E. R. Tait	Accountant and Secretary to Department.
Mr. D. E. C. Campbell	Director of Travel Bureau.
Mr. R. MacDonald	Co-ordinator of Cultural Activities.
Mr. E. S. Bryant	Director of Publicity.
Mr. R. D. McLean	Public Relations Officer.
Mr. J. Ferguson	Supervisor, Immigration Bureau.
Mr. K. Hutchinson	Film Commissioner, Film and Photographic Bureau.
Mr. H. A. Webster	Southern Area Supervisor.
Mr. R. A. McMullen	Agent General for Alberta in Great Britain.
To be appointed	Director of Industrial Development and Economic Research.

Department of Education:

Hon. Ivan Casey	Minister of Education.
Dr. W. H. Swift	Deputy Minister of Education.
Mr. W. E. Frame	Chief Superintendent of Schools.
Mr. H. E. Balfour	Director of School Administration.
Mr. M. L. Watts	Director of Curriculum.
Mr. A. B. Evenson	Associate Director of Curriculum.
Mr. H. C. Sweet	} Inspectors of High Schools.
Mr. R. Warren	
Mr. C. B. Johnson	
Dr. A. W. Reeves	
Dr. D. T. Oviatt	Supervisor of Teacher-Service Bureau.
Mr. A. A. Aldridge	Supervisor of Guidance.
Mr. D. M. Sullivan	Registrar.
Mr. H. F. Swan	Secretary.

Superintendents of Divisions:

Mr. J. D. Aikenhead	Mr. G. K. Haverstock
Mr. L. A. Broughton	Mr. W. G. Hay
Mr. T. C. Byrne	Mr. E. W. Hinman
Dr. J. W. Chalmers	Mr. G. F. Hollinshead
Mr. T. K. Creighton	Mr. S. W. Hooper
Mr. X. P. Crispo	Mr. J. C. Jonason
Mr. W. R. Dean	Mr. W. S. Korek
Mr. A. F. Deverell	Mr. H. A. Kostash
Mr. S. A. Earl	Mr. L. W. Kunelius
Mr. E. M. Erickson	Mr. G. H. Lambert
Mr. F. B. Facey	Mr. O. P. Larson
Mr. I. Goresky	Mr. R. J. Scott
Mr. C. M. Lavery	Mr. S. D. Simonson
Mr. J. J. LeBlanc	Mr. J. I. Sheppy
Mr. R. V. McCullough	Mr. E. C. Stehelin
Mr. E. G. McDonald	Mr. J. Sylvestre
Mr. J. A. McKay	Mr. L. A. Thurber
Mr. M. MacLeod	Mr. L. A. Walker
Mr. E. C. Miller	Mr. J. F. Watkin
Mr. G. L. Mowat	Mr. E. W. White
Mr. C. Pyrch	Mr. O. Williams
Mr. R. Racette	Mr. G. L. Wilson
Mr. C. H. Robinson	Mr. H. B. Wilson
Mr. H. R. Ross	Mr. L. B. Yule
Mr. A. L. Schrag	Mr. M. O. Edwardh
Mr. L. G. Hall	Mr. M. M. Holman
Mr. J. R. S. Hambly	Mr. N. M. Purvis
Mr. F. Hannochko	Mr. R. E. Byron
Mr. G. F. Bruce	Director, Correspondence School.
Mr. W. H. Noble	Manager, School-Book Branch.
Mr. A. P. Tingley	Supervisor of Industrial Arts.
Miss B. MacFarlane	Supervisor of Home Economics.
Mr. D. Hamilton	Supervisor Audio-Visual Aids.
Miss D. Berry	Co-ordinator of School Broadcasts.
Mr. W. E. Kostash	Supervisor of Examinations.
Mr. J. H. Ross	Regional Director, Canadian Vocational Training, and Director of Health and Recreation Branch.
Mr. W. A. Hutton	Supervisor, Health and Recreation Branch.

Department of Public Health:

Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross	Minister of Health.
Dr. M. R. Bow	Deputy Minister of Health.
Dr. J. A. Gillett	Director, Division of Communicable Diseases and Director, Rural Health Units.
Dr. M. G. McCallum	Director of Hospital and Medical Services.
Dr. H. Orr	Director of the Division of Social Hygiene.
Dr. R. R. Maclean	Director, Mental Health Division.
Dr. E. L. Pope	Director, Cancer Services.
Mr. D. Stanley	Provincial Sanitary Engineer and Director of the Division of Sanitary Engineering.
Miss B. A. Emerson	Director, Public Health, Nursing Division.
Dr. A. H. Baker	Medical Superintendent and Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Control.
Mr. J. H. Brown	Director, Division of Entomology.
Dr. R. M. Shaw	Provincial Bacteriologist and Director of Provincial Laboratory.
Mr. C. C. Evoy	Director, Division of Health Education.
Mr. E. E. Maxwell	Supervisor, Division of Municipal Hospitals.
Dr. J. M. MacEachran	Chairman, Eugenics Board of the Province of Alberta.
Mr. A. Packford	Deputy Registrar General, Bureau of Vital Statistics.
Mr. H. E. Homan	Secretary of the Department of Public Health.
Miss E. M. Perdue	Public Health Nutritionist.

Department of Industries and Labour:

Hon. Dr. John L. Robinson	Minister of Industries and Labour.
Mr. J. E. Oberholtzer	Deputy Minister of Industries and Labour.
Mr. H. E. Bendickson	Secretary to the Department.
Mr. W. H. MacEwen	Chief Licensing Officer.
Mr. K. A. Pugh	Chairman, Board of Industrial Relations.
Mr. F. G. Cope	Chief Inspector, Board of Industrial Relations.
Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick	Supervisor, Co-operative Activities.
Mr. H. P. Brownlee	Bureau of Statistics.
Mr. J. P. White	Director of Apprentices.
Mr. George Clash	Chairman, Provincial Marketing Board.
Mr. C. E. Tupper	Examiner, Tradesmen's Qualification Act.

Department of Lands and Forests:

Hon. N. E. Tanner	Minister of Lands and Mines.
Mr. John Harvie	Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.
Mr. T. C. Rankine	Departmental Solicitor.
Mr. V. A. Wood	Director of Lands.
Mr. E. S. Huestis	Director of Forests and Fish and Game Commissioner.
Mr. T. W. Dalkin	Director of Technical Division.
Mr. A. Earnshaw	Radio Superintendent.

Department of Mines and Minerals:

Hon. N. E. Tanner	Minister.
Mr. I. N. McKinnon	Deputy Minister.
Mr. M. B. B. Crockford	Provincial Geologist.
Mr. N. A. Macleod	Departmental Solicitor.
Mr. C. W. Jackman	Statistician.
Mr. H. H. Somerville.	Director of Mineral Rights.
Mr. E. F. Gilker	Chief Assessor.
Mr. H. B. Grove	Superintendent, Technical Division.
Mr. J. Crawford	Director of Mines.
Mr. E. P. Shaver	Mining Recorder, Edmonton.
Mr. A. Z. Choquette	Mining Recorder, Calgary.

Alberta Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board:

Mr. I. N. McKinnon, Chairman.	Dr. G. W. Grovier, Member.
Mr. D. P. Goodall, Deputy Chairman.	Mr. J. W. Patrick, Secretary.

Department of Municipal Affairs:

Hon. C. E. Gerhart	Minister of Municipal Affairs.
Mr. J. W. Judge	Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.
Mr. J. M. Forbes	Director of Assessments.
Mr. T. A. Potts	Chief Municipal Inspector.
Mr. Wm. Hewlett	Supervisor of Field Service.
Mr. C. Macgregor	Accountant.
Mr. K. C. Switzer	Tax Recovery Officer.

Department of the Provincial Secretary:

Hon. C. E. Gerhart	Provincial Secretary.
Mr. R. C. Arthurs	Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Mr. E. R. Hughes	Registrar of Companies and Secretary to Department.
Mr. E. R. Hughes	Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Com- missioner.
Mr. J. A. MacPhee	Acting Deputy Superintendent of Insurance.
Mr. A. E. Bridges	Deputy Fire Commissioner.
Mr. A. Dobbie	Supervisor, Motor Vehicle Branch.
Mr. P. J. A. Fleming	Chairman, Board of Censors.
Mr. G. P. Barber	Inspector of Theatres.
Mr. F. C. Wingfield	Amusements Tax Branch.

Department of Public Welfare:

Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross	Minister of Public Welfare.
Mr. A. H. Miller	Deputy Minister of Public Welfare.
Mr. R. Wilding	Departmental Supervisor.
Mr. R. G. Hagen	Supervisor Direct Relief, Indigent and Medical Services.
Mr. W. A. R. Rees	Director, Single Men's Relief.
Mr. A. C. McCully	Supervisor Metis Rehabilitation.
Mr. C. B. Hill	Superintendent Child Welfare.
Lt.-Col. E. Brown	Veterans' Welfare Commission.
Mr. A. Blackie	Superintendent Old Age Pensions.
Mr. W. Bullock	Superintendent Mothers' Allowance.

Department of Public Works:

Hon. D. B. MacMillan	Minister of Public Works.
Mr. G. H. N. Monkman	Deputy Minister of Public Works and Chairman of Highway and Traffic Board.
Mr. A. Frame	Highway Commissioner.
Mr. A. Arnold	Superintendent of Buildings.
Mr. V. Pearson	Superintendent of Mechanical Division.
Mr. J. H. Holloway	Director of Surveys and Town Planning.
Mr. J. McQueen	Superintendent of Highways Maintenance.

Department of Railways and Telephones:

Hon. D. B. MacMillan	Minister of Railways and Telephones.
Mr. W. B. Ferguson	Deputy Minister and General Manager.
Mr. A. Higgins	General Commercial Superintendent.
Mr. W. J. Ragan	General Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. R. W. Losie	General Plant Superintendent.
Mr. W. Mason	Chief Engineer.
Mr. J. P. Ogilvie	Comptroller.

Treasury Department:

Hon. E. C. Manning	Premier and Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. J. F. Percival	Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. C. K. Huckvale	Provincial Auditor.
Mr. S. M. Blackstock	Chairman Public Utilities Commissioners.
Mr. K. J. Hawkins	Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer.
Mr. F. G. Stewart	Secretary to Department.
Mr. A. K. Olive	Superintendent of Treasury Branch.
Mr. G. A. Clash	Director of Purchases.
Mr. A. Shnitka	King's Printer.
Mr. M. H. Pitcher	Supervisor—Co-operative Credits.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

Mr. C. M. Macleod	Chairman.
Mr. A. Farmilo	Commissioner.
Mr. C. A. Hyndman	Commissioner.
Dr. W. N. Gourlay	Medical Officer.
Dr. G. S. Long	Medical Officer.
Dr. J. H. Hutchison	Medical Officer.
Dr. H. D. Hebb	Medical Officer.
Mr. D. S. Sinclair	Secretary.

Provincial Library and Archives:

Mrs. E. H. Gostick	Librarian.
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MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY— PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, 1948

NAME	CONSTITUENCY
Aalborg, A.	Alexandra
Adams, Clayton	Edmonton
Ansley, R. E.	Leduc
Baker, F. M.	Clover Bar
Beaudry, J. W.	St. Paul
Bell, G. E.	Gleichen
Bourcier, A. V.	Lac Ste. Anne
Cain, W. E.	Bow Valley-Empress
Chaba, Peter	Redwater
Colborne, F. C.	Calgary
Cook, N. E.	Olds
Cornish, W. R.	Vermilion
Dawson, Peter	Little Bow
DeBolt, H. E.	Spirit River
Fee, A. E.	Sedgewick
Gilliland, Wm. F.	Peace River
Halmrast, L. C.	Warner
Hammell, H. G.	Diasbury
Hardy, Earl M.	Bruce
Hartley, James	Macleod
Heard, Dr. Lou	Edmonton
Jorgenson, R. D.	Pembina
Kovach, Wm.	Pincher Creek-Crows
Landeryou, J. C.	Lethbridge
Lee, Gordon	Athabasca
Lee, R. S.	Taber
Liesemer, A. J. E.	Calgary
Lobay, Harry	Beaver River
Macdonald, H. B.	Calgary
MacDonald, H. J.	Calgary
McLaughlin, Ira	Grande Prairie
Mackie, Wm. S.	Stettler
Masson, Wm.	Wainwright
Moore, Ora B.	Ponoka
Ponich, Michael	Vegreville
Prowse, J. Harper	Edmonton
Roper, Elmer E.	Edmonton
Sayers, C. I.	Camrose
Taylor, G. E.	Drumheller
Tomyn, Wm.	Willingdon
Underdahl, James	Cypress
Wilkinson, Mrs. Rose	Calgary
Willmore, N. A.	Edson
Wingblade, Rev. J. A.	Wetaskiwin
Wood, Mrs. C. R.	Stony Plain
Wood, Dr. J. B. T.	Grouard
Wray, Arthur	Banff-Cochrane

CABINET MINISTERS

Manning, Hon. E. C.	Premier, Provincial Treasurer, Edmonton.
Cross, Hon. Dr. W. W.	Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Hand Hills.
MacMillan, Hon. D. B.	Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones, Lacombe.
Maynard, Hon. Lucien	Attorney General, St. Albert.
Tanner, Hon. N. E.	Minister of Lands and Forests and Minister of Mines and Minerals, Cardston.
Hooke, Hon. A. J.	Minister of Economic Affairs, Rocky Mountain House.
Gerhart, Hon. C. E.	Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary, Acadia-Coronation.
Casey, Hon. Ivan	Minister of Education, Okotoks-High River
Robinson, Hon. Dr. J. L.	Minister of Industries and Labour, Medicine Hat.
Ure, Hon. D. A.	Minister of Agriculture, Red Deer.

R. A. Andison, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Standing of Parties—1948 Elections:

Social Credit	51
Liberal	2
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation	2
Independent Social Credit	1
Independent	1
<hr/>	
Total	57

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Schedule 1.

Coal-mining; operation of coke ovens; briquetting plants; mining other than coal-mining; any trade or business connected with the industries of lumbering, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation; operating of electric power lines and power plants; waterworks and other public utilities; operation of municipal police forces; municipal fire departments; navigation; operation of boats, ships, tugs, and dredges; operation of grain elevators; operation of warehouses; teaming, scavenging and street cleaning; painting, decorating and renovating; dyeing and cleaning; planing mills, flour milling, packing plants, printing, lithographing and engraving, telephone and telegraph systems; laundries run by mechanical power; excavation, well drilling, operation of gas and oil wells, operation and maintenance of freight and passenger elevators, including the work of janitors in buildings where such elevators are operated, quarrying, lumber yards, wood yards, ice, hotels, restaurants and retail stores, and commercial greenhouses, and any occupation incidental to or connected with the industries enumerated in this Schedule, also including moving pictures and theatres, and by way of specific enumeration, but not so as in any way to interfere with or affect the generality of the preceding words thereof, the following classes of industries: (Then follows a classified list of industries in Alberta.)

AN EXPLANATION OF THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE BALLOT

This further explanation is added for those who wish to examine closer the working of the transferable vote.

There are two important things to be remembered about the preferential ballot. The first is that the second or subsequent choices do not in any way affect the first choice. There are a great many who believe that by voting second choice for some other candidate they are voting against the one to whom they have given first choice. That is an entirely erroneous idea. A second or subsequent choice on a ballot merely shows the preference of the voter if the candidate to whom he has given his first choice is eliminated. As long as the candidate for whom the elector has voted "1" remains in the running, the second choice on that ballot is not touched. It is only after a candidate is eliminated by being low man that the second and subsequent choices on the first ballots cast for him are used. The second important thing to be remembered by the voter is that after the candidate for whom he has voted first choice is eliminated, his second choice then becomes of the same value as a first choice. In other words the position becomes the same as if the favourite candidate of the voter was eliminated and he had to vote again on those remaining.

When a voter marks his first choice only, that is plumps, with several candidates in the field, he indicates to the returning officer that if his first choice does not win he does not care who among the remaining candidates is elected. In effect the voter says, "If the candidate for whom I mark '1' were not running I would not go to the poll at all." He places himself in a similar position to a delegate at a convention who if his favourite is dropped as being low man, declines to vote on the remaining candidates.

In all cases at the close of the polls the deputy returning officer counts the first choices only and sends his statement of same to the returning officer as has been the usual procedure. The returning officer, under the old system made his statement for the whole electoral division from the statements sent in by the deputy returning officers without looking at the ballots. Under the New Act the returning officer opens all the envelopes containing ballots and checks the returns made to him from each poll, in the presence of the candidates or their representatives and decides all objections, noting same so that an application for an appeal, recount or final addition may be made if any candidate so desires.

Having gone over all the ballots and having decided all objections the returning officer proceeds to make the count, and ascertain the winner. Where one is to be elected and only two go to the polls this is quite easy, the same method being followed as under the old system. Where one is to be elected and more than two go to the polls, it is just as simple if one of the candidates has a clear majority of the first choices.

But suppose there are four candidates and no one has a majority of all the first choice votes cast, then the procedure is as set out in the following example:

Example No. 1

Four candidates, A, B, C and D. One member to be elected—First choices are put into four piles and counted as follows:

A	4,253
B	6,396
C	6,031
D	2,325
TOTAL	<u>19,005</u>

No one has a majority of all the votes cast so no candidate is elected on the first count. D being low man is excluded, that is declared defeated, and each ballot in his pile is placed in the pile of the remaining candidate whose name is marked with the figure 2 as follows:

To A 315, to B 825, to C 643, plumpers with no second choices. 542. Total 2,325.

The result of these transfers called the second count is—

A	4,253 + 315 =	4,568
B	6,396 + 825 =	7,221
C	6,031 + 643 =	6,674
Total		<u>18,463</u>

As 542 ballots are no longer taken into account the total number of votes in the second count is 18,463, so the number required to win is 9,232. No candidate having obtained this number, A being low man is excluded and the 4,568 ballots which were counted in his pile are examined and divided between B and C as indicated by the voter's next available choice. D having been already excluded any choices for him have to be passed over and the next choice as between B and C followed, when it is found that there are for B 1,925, and for C 818.

On 1,825 of A's ballots no further preferences are shown. The result of this transfer called the third count is—

B	7,221 + 1,925 =	9,146
C	6,674 + 818 =	7,492

and B is therefore declared elected.

Where there are five or more candidates, none of whom is elected on first count the procedure is the same and continues by the successive exclusion of candidates and transferences of preferences until one may be declared elected. If one point is steadily kept in view by the returning officer, he should have no difficulty in correctly accounting for all

or any contingent votes shown, viz: When a certain candidate has been declared defeated, and his ballot papers are to be transferred, they shall each be transferred to a still undefeated candidate who has opposite his name the preference number nearest following in numerical sequence, that opposite the name of the candidate whose ballot papers are being transferred.

The principle therefore, to be followed in transferring votes is, that in determining what candidate is "next in order of the voter's preference," no candidate who has already been declared defeated shall be considered, and the order of the voter's preference shall be determined as if the names of such candidate or candidates, did not appear on the ballot paper.

Expressions such as "next in order of the voter's preference" (or "next preference") must therefore be interpreted to mean, not necessarily the numeral immediately following in numerical sequence, but the nearest following numeral opposite the name of an undefeated candidate.

If on any count there is a tie for an absolute majority the returning officer must be guided by the number and relative value of the preferences, the candidates having the lowest number of first preferences on the second count, of first and second preferences on the third count and so on, on successive counts, to be excluded according to the regulations provided. In all cases the returning officer shall have the casting vote, when on any count two or more candidates, having the same number of the same relative preferences in all respects are tied.

AUDIO—VISUAL AIDS

Below are listed under the name of the Department or Board from which they are obtainable, relevant audio-visual aids for this project.
Department of Education, Audio-Visual Aids Branch.

16MM. FILMS:

Bronco Busters (Calgary Stampede) (Koda), T-413.
Cattle Country (Ranching S. Alberta) (G), T-261.
Holiday at School (Banff School of Fine Arts) (Koda), T-444.
Jasper (Koda), T-411.
Plan for Rural Schools, A (Wheatland Div.), T-374N.
Royal Parks (Banff and Jasper), T-379N.
Ski Time in the Rockies (Banff and Lake Louise), T-376P.
Banff to Lake Louise (Koda), Q-276N.
Canadian Mountain Summer (Banff and Lake Louise) (Koda), Q-292P.
Digging Up the Past (Dinosaurs), Q-286N.
Industries of Alberta (By A. Blythe and F. M. Baker) (Koda) (G), Q-295.
Lakeland Resort (Elk Island Park), Q-268N.
Playground Sanctuary (Elk Island Park), Q-280N.
Ski Time in the Rockies (Banff and Lake Louise), Q-290P.
Sugar Beets in Southern Alberta, Q-197.
Trail to Jasper, The, Q-282N.
Waterton, Q-283N.

35MM. FILMSTRIPS:

Alberta (G), P-580.
Canada Western (G), P-579.
Canadian People, The (G), P-588.
Romance of the Alaska Highway, P-572.
Waterton-Glacier Peace Park, P-573.

Department of Extension, Division of Visual Instruction, University of Alberta.

Gem of the Rockies, A178.
Ride 'Em Cowboy, A217.
Peace River (Colour), A538-9.
Banff to Lake Louise, A934.
Northwest by Air, A991-2.
Bronco Busters (Colour), A-1747.
The City of the Foothills, C-2, (Silent).
The City of Sunshine, C-3, (Silent).
Lake Louise to Lac Beauvert (Colour), C-61-62, (Silent).

Department of Agriculture, Extension Service.

MOTION PICTURES, Silent.

BrooksAGQ—25

Department of Public Health, Extension Service.

MOTION PICTURES, Silent.

Your Health DepartmentPHQ—13
Boy BuildingPHQ— 1
Rocky Mountain Spotted FeverPHQ—34
Fighting Plague in AlbertaPHQ—37

Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton.

FILMSTRIPS.

Brains Beats BrawnWCP— 5
Cause and CureWCP— 2
Doctor's OrdersWCP— 7
Follow the LeaderWCP— 1
Guard DutyWCP— 3
Principles and InterestWCP— 8
Production With SafetyWCP—10
Right DressWCP— 6
Safety is in OrderWCP— 4
Stop, Look and ListenWCP— 9

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EXTENSION SERVICE

Publications Available as at April 1, 1949.

Bulletin 1	Turkey Raising in Alberta.
Circular 5	Suggestions for the Use of Fertilizers in Alberta.
Circular 7	Creeping Red Fescue.
Bulletin 10	The Production of High Quality Cream.
Leaflet 21	Melilot Taint.
Leaflet 25	Pullorum Disease in Chicks.
Leaflet 28	Tuberculosis of Poultry.
Leaflet 29	External Parasites of Poultry.
Leaflet 30	Internal Parasites of Poultry.
Leaflet 31	Coccidiosis.
Leaflet 32	Respiratory Diseases of Poultry.
Bulletin 35	Beekeeping for Beginners in Alberta.
Leaflet 36	Disorders of Cloaca and Vent.
Leaflet 37	Fowl Paralysis and Leukemia.
Leaflet 39	Production of Quality Market Eggs.
Circular 41	Grain Mites.
Bulletin 53	Dressing and Curing Pork on the Farm.
Leaflet 54	Poultry Catching Crate.
Bulletin 56	Brooding and Rearing of Chicks and Poults.
*Bulletin 57	Salad Bowl.
Bulletin 58	Wintering Bees in Alberta.
Leaflet 61	Preparing Poultry on the Farm for Marketing.
Leaflet 62	Protein Mineral Supplements in Poultry Rations.
Circular 63	Hay and Pasture Crops for Alberta.
Circular 64	Stook Sweeps.
Bulletin 66	Feeding and Management of Laying and Breeding Flocks
*Circular 68	Wild Rose Hips for Vitamin C.
Bulletin 70	Electricity on the Farm.
Circular 71	The Control of Wild Oats.
Bulletin 72	Preserve by Freezing.
Bulletin 73	Alberta Dairy Farm Business.
*Bulletin 74	Lunch Boxes and Hot School Lunches.
*Bulletin 75	Vegetables Make the Home Plate.
Circular 76	Control of Canada Thistle and Sow Thistle.
Bulletin 77	Care of Package Bees in Alberta.
Circular 78	Production of Field Peas in Alberta.
Circular 79	Grass and Legume Seed Crops in Alberta.
Leaflet 80	Homemade Electric Pig Brooder.
Leaflet 81	Control of Couch Grass.
Leaflet 82	Make your Soap at Home.
Bulletin 83	Weed Control with 2, 4-D.
Bulletin 84	Bang's Disease.

Control of Wild Mustard.
Recommended Varieties of Fruits and Vegetables.
Alberta Field Crop Varieties.
Ergot in Seed and Feed.
Preparation of Seed for Exhibition.
Rye in Alberta.
Joint Series No. 5 Farm Cheesemaking.
Joint Series No. 6 One-Way Disc, Maintenance and Operation.

PLANS:

Hog Barn—Danish Plan.
Hog Barn—Double Purpose.
Small Farrowing or General Hog Pen.
Typical Layout for Pig Brooders.
Combination Inside Self-Feeder for Hogs.
Self-Feeder for Swine.
Inside Self-Feeder for Hogs, Converted from an Old Granary.
Self-Feeder for Young Pigs.
Improved One-Way Self-Feeder for Grain.
Self-Feeder for Cattle.
Sheep Feeding Rack.
Hog Weigher.
Oat Hull Sifter.
Stanchion Squeeze Gate and Dehorning Chute for Cattle.
Hog Breeding Crate.
Milk and Cream Cooler.
Ice Well.
Over-Shot Hay Stacker.
Stook Sweep.
Poultry Brooder House.
Single and Double Deck Poultry House.
Gable Type Colony House.
Farrowing Crate.
Feed Rack and Trough.
Ideas for Hurdles, Feeders, Floor.
Hog Loading Chute.
Squeeze Gate and Shipping Crate for Hogs.
Equipment for Sheep Raising.
Sheep Feeders for Hay and Grain.
Shanty Roof Colony House.
Open Range Brooder House.

*—Publications for women.

SELECTED LIST OF PAMPHLETS OBTAINABLE FROM THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Communicable Diseases:

Beware Colds.
Communicable Disease Regulations (Wall Chart).
Disinfection.
Poliomyelitis.
Teaching Profession and Infantile Paralysis.
Measles.
Mumps.
Protect Your Child.
Respiratory Diseases in Young Children.
Whooping Cough.

General:

Accidents and First-Aid.
 Accident Prevention.
 Calling All Drivers.
 First-Aid.
 Home Safety Quiz.
 Home Defence Against Accidents (Mimeo.).
Attention: Campers, Tourists, Hikers, Prospectors, etc. (Mimeo.).
Appendicitis.
Caring for Your Feet.
Preparation of Blood Plasma (Mimeo.).
Penicillin (Mimeo.).
Protecting Your Heart.
Recreation Is Vital to Health and Happiness.
Rural Health Districts.
Sulpha Drugs.
Guard Your Health.
Your Baby's Teeth.

Nutrition:

Canada's Food Rules.
Elsie's Guide to Healthful Eating.
Healthful Eating.
If You Eat.
Lunch Box on the March.
Meal Planning for Health (Wall Chart).
Metropolitan Cook Book.
Overweight and Underweight.
Protection of a Community's Food Supply.
Protecting the Community's Milk Supply.
Three Meals a Day.
What They Eat to Be Fit.

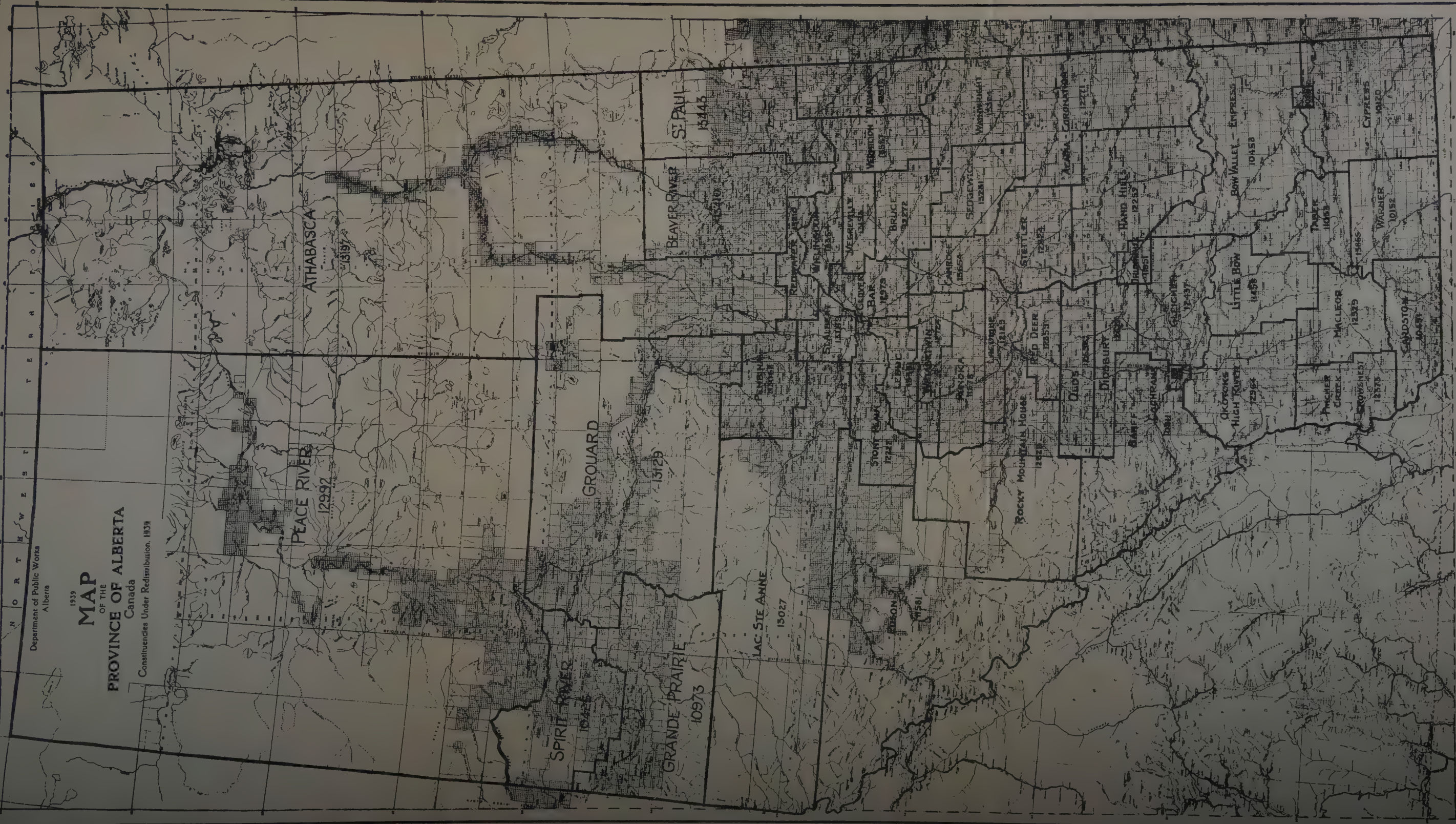
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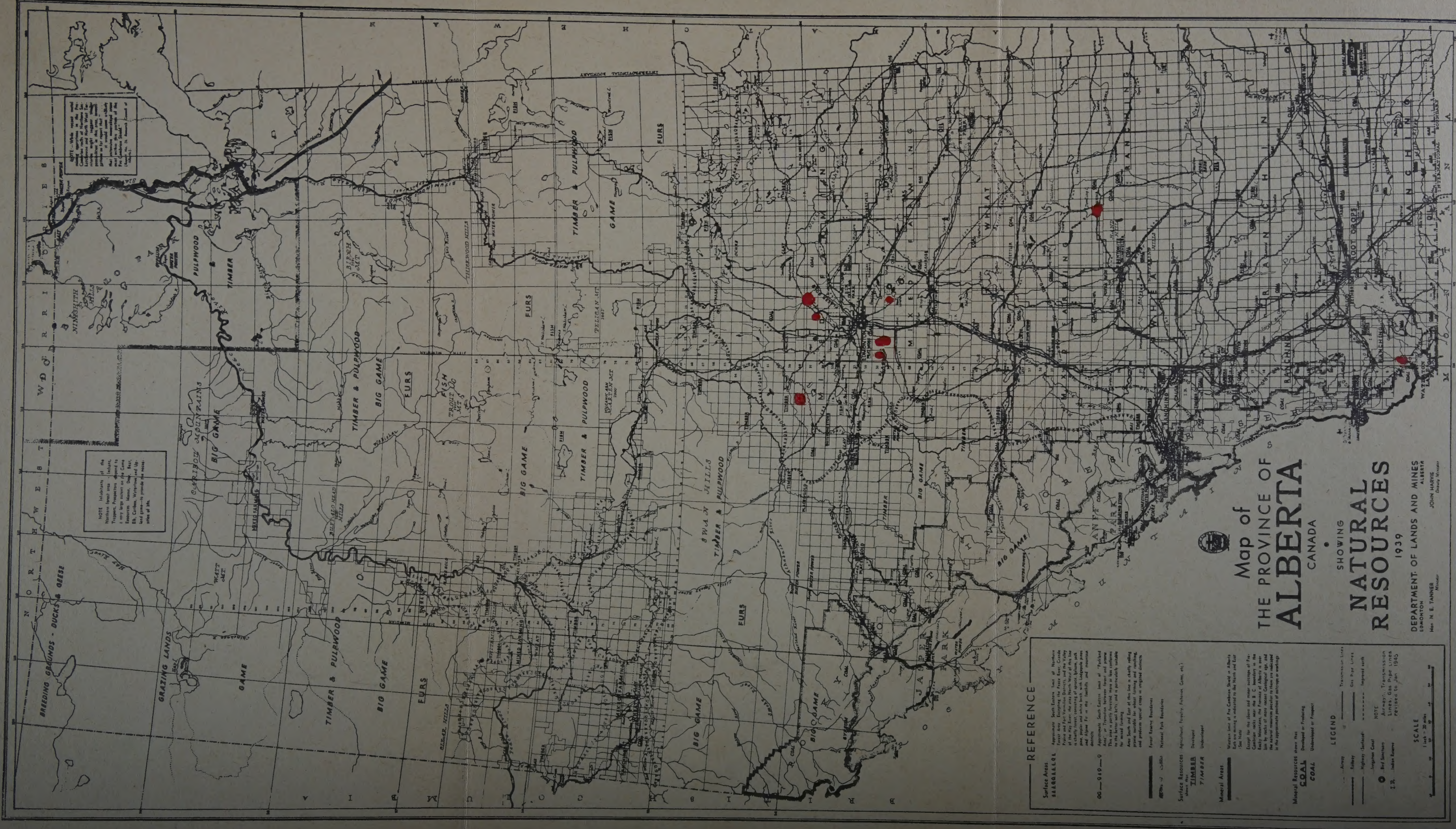
Air Conditioning and Heating.
Disinfection of Small Water Supplies (Mimeo.).
Home Treatment of Rural Water Supplies.
Methods of Control for Cockroaches and Silverfish.
Rural Sewage Disposal.
Sanitary Disposal of Wastes in a Community.
Sewage Treatment.
Wells.

The complete list of films, posters, literature etc., available from this department is contained in the booklet "Health Education Service" obtainable from the Division of Health Education, Department of Public Health, Edmonton.

Department of Public Works
Alberta

1939
MAP
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
Canada
Constituencies Under Redistribution, 1939





Map of
THE PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA

SHOWING NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES
EDMONTON

Mr. N. E. TANNER
Mr. JOHN HARVEY
Dariusz Wislata
Mindy

8 - NEW OIL DISCOVERIES

A LIST OF MAPS OBTAINABLE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

Maps of Alberta, Provincial Issues	Price of map or plan
Scale 12½ miles to the inch, Edmonton Agency Map	\$.25
Scale 12 miles to the inch, Calgary Agency Map .....	.25
Scale 12 miles to the inch, Peace River Agency Map .....	.25
Scale 35 miles to the inch, showing highways .....	.15
Scale 20 miles to the inch, showing natural resources, air routes, forest reserves, roads, pipelines, etc. ....	.35
Mounted on linen	2.00
Scale 8 miles to the inch, in 4 sheets	2.00
Mounted on linen	8.50
Per Sheet .....	.50
Mounted on linen	2.25
Scale 16 miles to the inch, geological map, with contours .....	.75
Mounted on linen	2.25
Scale 16 miles to the inch, Topographical map showing highways, railways, cities, towns, villages and Post Offices .....	.60
Mounted on linen	2.25
Scale 20 miles to the inch, showing coal areas .....	.25
Mounted on linen	1.75
Scale 40 miles to the inch, showing Soil Zones .....	.10
Maps of Forest Reserves: (Ozalid prints)	
Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve,	
Athabasca Forest	1.00
Brazeau Forest	1.00
Clearwater Forest	1.00
Bow River Forest	1.00
Crowsnest Forest	1.00
Cypress Hills Forest Reserve	1.00
Former Lesser Slave Forest Reserve	1.00
Scale 40 chains to one inch, Lithographed Township plans .....	.10
Mounted on linen .....	.30
Photostat copy .....	.35
Scale 2 inches—one mile, Map of Turner Valley (Ozalid)	1.50
(Showing location of oil wells).	
Map of Leduc Oil Field	1.50
Map of Redwater Oil Field	1.50
Maps of Alberta, Dominion Issues	
Scale 12½ miles to the inch, showing elevations, in 3 sheets .....	.75
Per sheet .....	.25
Maps of National Parks:	
Banff Park, scale 3 miles to the inch .....	.15

Jasper Park, scale 3 miles to the inch	
North Sheet .....	.15
South Sheet .....	.15
Waterton Lakes Park .....	.15
Wood Buffalo Park .....	.25
Topographical Sectional Maps: Each map covers an area of about 170 miles east and west and about 140 miles north and south, scale 8 miles to the inch .....	.25
Maps of Alberta: Dominion Issues	
Sectional Maps: Scale 3 miles to the inch, showing detailed topographical information,	
Old Issue .....	.15
New Issue .....	.25
Physical and Climatic map; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, scale 35 miles to the inch .....	.25
Map of Yukon Territory, South of Latitude 65°, Scale 16 miles to the inch .....	.25
Map of Northwestern Canada, scale 50 miles to the inch .....	.25
Map of North West Territories and Yukon, Scale 80 miles to the inch .....	.25
Map of the World, showing trade routes .....	.25
Drafting plans, sketches and tracings, per hour	1.50

Any of the above maps or plans may be obtained by applying to the Superintendent, Technical Division, Department of Lands and Forests, Administration Building, EDMONTON, and remitting the purchase price of same.

Various maps of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Canada, are distributed by this Division. Other detailed topographical and geological maps of certain parts of Alberta, Lake Athabasca area in Saskatchewan and certain parts of the Northwest Territories are also obtainable. Information in regard to these may be ascertained upon request.